The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Debate in Parliament on Affairs in Ireland.

How the Rejection of the Alabama Treaty is Received.

Comments of the London Press on Mr. Sumner's Speech.

His Views Looked Upon as the Policy of the Administration.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Discussion in Parliament of Affairs in Ireland.

LONDON, Friday, April 30—Evening.

The speech of the Mayor of Cork at the recent banquet in that city was the subject of long debates in both Houses of Parliament this evening, the attention of members being called more especially to the Mayor's language respecting O'FARRELL, who attempted to assassinate Prince ALFRED in Sydney, N. S. W., as well as to his reference to the Prince himself.

The Tories upbraided the Government with being the indirect cause of the present state of Ireland.

In the House of Commons, Mr. BRIGHT thought the present condition of affairs in Ireland to be no case for panic, but urged that both parties should strive to remedy the land grievance question at this session of Parliament. For himself, he would not remain on the Treasury bench if he did not feel that he was honestly and energetically advocating measures which would effect great salutary changes in Ireland. The settlement of the Church question will not stay the present outrages in that portion of the United Kingdom, but it is the first example that any Parliament has ever given that it was willing to do justice to Ireland, and is an earnest of that intention.

Mr. GLADSTONE followed in support of Mr. BRIGHT. He had always found that Protestant ascendency, in the form of religious establishment, was the paramount cause of the mode in which the power of the landlords had been used, and by which the relations of the tenants are vitally affected. He thought that Lord STANLEY had anticipated too much in demanding a policy upon the land question. He feared that misapprehension would attach to any representation that might be given now, but it was necessary to avoid the appearance of having suggested measures from fear of panic or upon a momentary occasion. He concluded by saying that the Government was anxious to substitute for the present condition of the State, confidence in the country and loyalty to the Crown.

Mr. GATHORNE HARDY (Conservative) urged the immediate removal of the Mayor of Cork. He considered that the Government were bound to declare a policy on the land question, and thus dissipate the unreasonable expectations of Ireland.

The subject was then dropped.

The Alabama Claims—Comments of the London Press on Mr. Sumner's Speech—Anxiety Regarding Mr. Motley's Instructions.

LONDON, Friday, April 30.

The London journals this morning have editorials on Mr. SUMNER's speech on the *Alabama* claims, but do not publish the text.

The *Star*, Mr. BRIGHT's organ, says the claims made by Mr. SUMNER—so new, startling and vaguely enormous withal—were not to be expected. If they shadow forth the instructions given to Mr. MOTLEY, that gentleman comes in a different guise from the genial dinner-out who is about to bid us adieu. It deplores the rejection of the early overtures for a settlement made by Mr. ADAMS. President GRANT is not the genial, whole-souled lover of peace that LINCOLN was. He had the intense determination of a Western man, without the natural genius which served LINCOLN in the place of reading and experience of the world. GRANT has the training of neither a lawyer nor a politician; while, at the same time, he has the intuitions of a man whose world knows the resoluteness of his character. After defending England from the charge of general sympathy for the Confederate cause, the *Star* confesses that the escape of the *Alabama* was deplorable and disgraceful, forming the worst precedent England could establish. But it expresses amazement at the character of Mr. SUMNER's demands. If Mr. MOTLEY's instructions are similar in spirit, his mission will be fruitless. The extravagance of these propositions will strike everyone who knows the high and honorable motives that are to deal fairly and justly. If her concessions are merely used as stand-points for further unheard-of demands, England must carefully consider her position, lest she establish a worse precedent than the burning of ships at sea by admitting the direct consequences of which are utterly untenable and ought to be resisted.

The *Times* denounces the estimate of damages made by Mr. SUMNER as portentous. It already reaches £402,000,000, and, may in the future be made to embrace the possible earnings of all the soldiers withdrawn from productive labor during the war of the rebellion. The speech is worthy of Mr. SUMNER's ability, and deserves impartial consideration. He wants something more than separation; he wants contrition and public humiliation. Assuming that England has cruelly wronged America, no good object would be served by expressions of regret and penitence in a treaty of peace dictated by conquerors at the head of armies are unincumbered with such expressions. To require an acknowledgment of moral liability beforehand would be to prejudge the controversy and stultify the proposed settlement. In the event of such a decision by arbitration, declaring England not liable, would the apology be taken back? The view taken by Mr. SUMNER is sanguine, unreasonable and unstatesmanlike. The *Times* argues that the belligerency of the Confederates was a simple fact, not depending on the declaration of blockade. Had there been no blockade, the case would not have been altered in an appreciable degree. The prevailing tone of the speech is one of passionate remonstrance and menace. It is hard to conceive a friendship lamentable in the representative of a great country. Mr. SUMNER makes no complaint of France, although the Emperor was desirous of recognizing the independence of the Confederacy. The *Times* argues that, although sneering at Mr. SUMNER, England is not the only foreign Power in the world implacably hostile to America, it is not too much to say that at one moment the fate of the American Union depended on the voice of England, whose sword thrown into the scale would have decided the contest and shown the unfitness hereafter for fanfaronade, which leaves this consideration out of account. It is the common practice of American journalists and politicians to vilify England. The protective tariff system is strong in the United States only because it works injury to Great Britain. Let statesmen be made for the insulting language of individuals, whether in England or America, by the respective verdicts of public opinion and the cultivation of mutual respect in our private relations. Nations are such complex and artificial wholes are only possible subjects of pecuniary compensation.

The *Standard*, Tory organ, says the American Senate has done more than reject the treaty; it gives to the world its reasons in Mr. SUMNER's speech, which has been indorsed by the body which is supposed to be the organ of foreign diplomacy. We now know what Mr. MOTLEY will have to aim at. Efforts to arrange a treaty on the former basis will be wasted. In some respects good may come from the candor displayed by the Senate. Formerly there was danger that England might go further than regard for the national honor and dignity would allow. Now, when the demand has reached its present proportions, we feel that even the Bright Cabinet is safe from the chance of a disgraceful capitulation. The values now put forth can hardly be described in serious language and not excite indignation. We might as well argue against a proposal that American troops hold the Tower of London as a hostage for our good behavior. The future policy of England is no longer an open question. America has fortunately recorded her resolution that there shall be no settlement of the Alabama claims short of England's surrender at discretion to submit to any punishment the Senate in the supremacy over the world may choose to inflict. In other words she has decided that the *Alabama* question is not to be settled, whatever may certain. The interval is long at the present day between argument, hatred and bombardment. It is useless to ignore and dangerous to forget that the feeling in America is one of intense and unmitigated hatred. War with England would be a national luxury, but expensive. England has always admitted that such a war would be not only expensive but culpable. Under the circumstances it is more than probable that the Americans will select and keep the *Alabama* quarrel in reserve, and await an opportunity for revenge more often than war. War, not as agreeable solution, though involving danger rather than dishonor, may better any settlement the present British Administration may have made, if the attitude of the American Senate had been less ridiculous. The speech creates intense feeling in fashionable circles.

At a Cabinet meeting held yesterday the subject of the speech was informally discussed. Mr. BURNET declared that this embarrassment served England right, but he agreed that he would not consent to entertain the issues foreshadowed in Mr. SUMNER's speech. Lord CLARENDON expressed his belief that the actual negotiations on the part of the American Government would be far less extreme in character than speeches of Senators and articles in the Press. He hoped to find Mr. MOTLEY as courteous as Mr. JOHNSON. The present Administration, he said, is the best we can hope for the continuance of friendly relations. Mr. GLADSTONE professed to have good assurances from reliable quarters that the rejection of the *Alabama* Convention was purely a political stroke. The present Administration will endeavor to settle the question on liberal and honorable terms.

The popular feeling here is Anti-American, and it has increased since the publication of parts of Mr. SUMNER's argument.

SPAIN.

The Cortes Reject the Proposition to Declare the Catholic Religion the Religion of the Country.

MADRID, Friday, April 30.

In the Cortes yesterday Señor CURNTAS proposed an amendment to the new Constitution now under consideration, establishing the Catholic as the only religion of the country. After debate it was rejected.

GERMANY.

Care of Wounded Soldiers—Address of the International Conference.

BERLIN, Friday, April 30.

The International Conference to promote the care of the wounded in time of war, which has been in session in this city for several days, adopted an address to the people of the United States of America. In this document the members of the Conference expressed "regret that no representative from the United States has been present during the proceedings; but we are convinced that that great and noble nation, one of the foremost of the world, which rendered such great service in the work of humanity, sympathizes deeply with this movement." The address is signed by forty delegates, among them the Turkish Ambassador to Prussia.

The Conference has ordered copies of the report of its sittings to be sent to America with the address.

Judgment Against Whisky and Tobacco Manufacturers in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 30.

In the United States Court at Covington to-day, Judge BALLARD on the Bench, a judgment was rendered against A. W. DARLING, of Carrollton, Ky., for $[illegible] in favor of the United States. The suit was to recover tax on whisky shipped from Carrollton and consigned to HENRY GRAINGERHIMER, Cincinnati. This whisky, instead of going as consigned, was taken to another house and sold as free whisky.

A local inspector last night took 120 barrels of benzine off the steamer *Louisville*, for New-Orleans. If the case is properly reported the benzine will be forfeited, and the boat will suffer pecuniary penalty.

In the United States Court at Covington, before Judge BALLARD, a judgment for $7,500 was rendered yesterday against JAMES GEDGE and his sureties, and in favor of the United States, for returning tobacco manufactured at a lower rate than the real value.

Opening of the Nova Scotia Legislature—Protest Against the Currency Scheme.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Friday, April 30.

The Nova Scotia Legislature was opened yesterday by Lieutenant DOYLE. The usual ceremonies took place.

Senator FESSENDEN, of Maine, is here, and was present in the House of Commons during a debate on reciprocity last night.

Another attack of the British Embassy at Washington arrived to-day with dispatches.

A number of bankers are here to protest against the Government currency scheme.

CHATHAM, Canada, Friday, April 30.

The Great Western Railway freight-house at this station was totally destroyed by fire early this morning; also, six cars loaded with produce, together with a large quantity of freight stored in the warehouse and on the platform. The loss will probably be $100,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Man Killed by a Railway Train Near Rochester—A Velocipede Feat.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, April 30.

A man named CHARLES HAWKINS, aged 22 years, who arrived from England ten months ago, was run over by the cars at Churchville last night, and had both of his legs crushed so badly that he died in four or five hours afterward. He stated that he had a brother living at East Boston, Mass.

FRANK SWIFT, of skating celebrity, and JAMES BOYLE, rode on velocipedes from Syracuse to this city, a distance of ninety miles, in fifteen hours. They left Syracuse last evening and arrived here about 3 o'clock this evening, and exhibited on the ride. The time given to the riding time.

The National Sunday School Convention at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, April 30.

The National Sunday School Convention was occupied this morning in hearing the reports from its various sections. A resolution was adopted warmly indorsing the report of the New-York State Committee in favoring a training-school or college. A standing committee on the subject was appointed, (Rev. J. T. DURYEA, of Brooklyn, Chairman,) to develop the plan.

Indianapolis was agreed to as the place for a meeting of the Convention three years hence.

Rev. Dr. TYNG will address the Convention this afternoon.

The afternoon session met at 3 o'clock, GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., presiding. The subject submitted for discussion was: "How shall we increase the spiritual and religious efficiency of our Sunday Schools?" Upon this theme Mr. Geo. MCILVAINE, of Illinois; Rev. Mr. MEREDITH, of Newark; Mr. H. "BYSON, of Wisconsin; Mr. HEATH, of Kansas, and others, spoke briefly. Rev. Dr. TYNG, of New-York, made a lengthy address upon the subject. The Committee on Resolutions reported favorably to the formation of normal schools and classes, encouraging the organization of State and county institutes, and commending intemperance. The resolutions were adopted by the unanimous vote of representatives from twenty-eight States.

At the Evening Session speeches were made by R. D. Jones, of St. Louis; Drs. FOOS and TAYLOR, of Newark; Revs. J. H. VINCENT, HALLOCK WELLS, Mr. HAMILTON, of Canada; and other distinguished Sunday-School laborers.

The Enrollment Committee reported 340 delegates, representing twenty-nine States, Canada, England and South Africa.

Farewell speeches were made by Mayor FREDERICK and Rev. Dr. FISK, and responded to by GEORGE H. STUART.

Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Another Body Recovered from the Comstock Mines—Speedy Trip Overland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, April 30.

Work has been again commenced in the Kentuck and Yellow Jacket Mines. The bad air still prevents work from going on in the Crown Point Mine. Another body was recovered yesterday. Four more still remain undiscovered in the mines.

Passengers arrived at Sacramento to-day eight and half days from Washington.

The steamer *Montana* sailed for Panama to-day with $[illegible],000 in treasure on board, of which $[illegible],000 is for New-York, $[illegible],000 for England, and $20,000 for Panama.

At a meeting of citizens last night a committee of two hundred was appointed to make arrangements for the Pacific Railroad celebration.

The Republican State Convention is called to meet at Sacramento on the first of July.

The United States steamer *Nezhera* arrived to-day from New-York, via the South and Central American ports.

Companies A, E and G of the Twelfth United States Infantry, arrived at Sacramento yesterday from the East.

Cuban Sympathy in Philadelphia—Libel Suits Against Newspapers.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Friday, April 30.

An immense meeting was held at the Academy of Music to-night, in sympathise with the struggling Cubans. The enthusiasm was very great. THEODORE CUYLER, Esq., presided, with a long list of Vice-Presidents, representing both political parties. Speeches were made by Hon. WM. D. KELLEY, Colonel JOSHUA OWEN, Colonel A. K. MCCLURE, and Captain MCWILLIAMS, the latter representing the Fenians of this city, and said that the organization fully sympathize with the Cubans, and at a proper time would give them national aid in men, if not in money.

Resolutions were adopted, in effect declaring that Cuba, of right, should be free and independent; that as a people we will labor to encourage a generous sympathy for the noble patriots of that island in their struggle; that the successive triumphs of the patriots since October last give a strong assurance of the early and complete success of the revolution; and that this condition and prospect of affairs in the island, combined with the sympathy of the American people, and especially with the significant resolution of the House of Representatives, ought to impart fresh impulse to our sympathy; that there is reason to believe that the President of the United States has a warm sympathy for the patriot cause, and that he now has and will continue to exert the influence of the resolution of the House of Representatives; that should the continued success of the patriot army be such as would justify the President in recognizing the absolute independence of the new Republic, we, in this city, do not think there are strong probabilities, and should be at such time have doubts and misgivings as to his Constitutional power so to act, we sincerely trust that he will call Congress together and urge upon it to authorize him to declare Cuba into the family of nations; that for the purpose of giving practical effect to the foregoing resolutions, and in order to gather and disseminate correct information on Cuban matters, to assist refugees from Spanish tyranny, to correspond with legitimate representatives of the Cuban people, to obtain and convert resources to promote their holy cause in every other honorable and legal way to aid them; that a Committee of thirteen be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, who shall have these duties in charge, and who shall continue in office, instructed to act in permanence, or until the independence of Cuba is a positive fact.

Cuban flags were brought on the stage, and the Mozart choir Society sang a national hymn, when the assemblage adjourned.

Proceedings were instituted to-day against the proprietors of several newspapers here, for alleged libel against a managing editor of the New-York *Tribune*, for the republication of an article recently published in the New-York *Sun*. The writs were made returnable on Monday next.

Fall of a Bridge at Syracuse—Three Men Injured.

SYRACUSE, Friday, April 30.

A section of the Salina-street bridge over the Erie Canal, in this city, fell about 9 o'clock this evening, as steamer No. 1, weighing four tons, was being drawn over it toward a tire. The engine is a complete wreck, and the valuable team of horses which drew it were instantly killed. There were but two persons on the machine at the time it fell. THOMAS ALBEE, the driver, was hurt on the left leg and arm, and it is feared is injured internally. EDWARD HUDSON, the engineer, succeeded in jumping off as the engine fell, and it is thought, is not seriously injured. GEO. HENDRICKS, a brakeman on the Central Railroad, was on the bridge at the time of the accident and fell the entire distance, breaking his left arm above the wrist. There is no water in the canal and the height of the fall was about twenty feet.

The Philadelphia Skating Rink Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 30.

The Race-street Skating Rink was entirely destroyed by fire last night. It occupied a lot of 100x200 feet, and was owned by a joint stock company. It costs $60,000. Over one thousand persons witnessed a velocipede race in the rink last evening, but fortunately they had dispersed before the fire broke out. It was the largest edifice of the kind in the country, and had room for 3,000 skaters. It was the scene of the late Odd Fellows' Ball. Many other entertainments were about to occur in the rink. The fire commenced in the kitchen under the gallery at the north end, and is supposed to have been accidental. Thirty-three velocipedes were destroyed.

Railroad Dividend Declared.

READING, Penn., Friday, April 30.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad in this city to-day, the directors were authorized to declare a stock dividend of 100 per cent. clear of all taxes, payable to stockholders on the 15th of May; and also to lease the road for 999 years to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors proper steps were taken to carry the action of the stockholders into effect.

The Reading Road will enter into possession of the East Pennsylvania Road to-morrow.

A Murderer Rescued.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, April 30.

The Sheriff received today from Governor STEVENSON a reprieve of thirty days granted in the case of the negro JEO. CONLEY, who was to have been hanged to-day. CONLEY will be executed at the expiration of the reprieve without further clemency. The interference of the United States Court in this case excites much surprise.

Governor STEVENSON granted a respite to JOHN CONLEY, the condemned negro, merely to allow him time to prepare for death.

The Steamer St. George Ashore.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, April 30.

The steamship *St. George*, hence on the 24th for Glasgow, went ashore on Blonde Rock, Seal Island, off Nova Scotia, on the evening of the 26th. No further particulars have been received.

Tragedy in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O., Friday, April 30.

In Montgomery, twelve miles from here, a fearful tragedy occurred yesterday. ALONZO C. MUNSLER was at dinner with his family when ABRAHAM CROUP, a neighbor, entered with a double-barreled shotgun. A quarrel ensued in regard to family matters, when CROUP fired at MUNSLER, and the latter fell, shot through the chest. The wound is mortal. MUNSLER married a sister of CROUP. The latter pleads in extenuation of his crime that MUNSLER seduced a married sister of CROUP. His arrest is not reported.

A Malpractice Case in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, April 30.

The evidence in the suit of E. M. ORDWAY *vs.* Dr. T. HAYNES, for malpractice, which has occupied the Supreme Court ten days, closed today. Hon. M. W. TAPPAN spoke four hours for the defense, and was followed by Colonel J. H. GROSSER for the plaintiff.

The steamer *Lady of the Lake* was launched from her Winter moorings to-day, at Lake Village, and will commence her regular trips on Monday next.

Condition of the Erie Canal at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Friday, April 30.

F. B. GALLAGHER, Canal Superintendent of this district, reports his division in as good a condition as the present system will permit. The repairs on Section 366 are a little backward, but the canal generally is ready for navigation at any moment.

Commercial Convention at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Friday, April 30.

All the railroads here will pass delegates and invited guests to the Commercial Convention, May 12, free, and others at half fare. All the roads connecting with them will be asked to do likewise. Rooms are already being engaged at the various hotels by parties to the Convention.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 30.—A brakeman named GEORGE DUNHAM was killed by striking a bridge, near Framingham, on the Boston, Clinton and Fitchburg Railroad, Thursday night. He resided in West Boylston. Part of a human skeleton was exhumed in this city to-day by laborers who were digging a cellar. Foul play is suspected; but the body had probably been interred more than twenty years.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 30.—The chair factory of JOHN BUCHER & CO. was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $6,000; insurance, $2,400 on local offices. A man named JAMES MILLER attempted suicide last night by taking laudanum, but he is recovering. A heavy hail storm in Harrison, Hendricks, Ky., yesterday. KELLER's hardware store in this place was entered by burglars last night, and $5,300 worth of revolvers and fine cutlery stolen.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 30.—The negro charged with committing an outrage upon a young girl near this city on Tuesday last was arrested at Madison to-day, and is now in jail here. His name is GEORGE HUDSON, and that he comes from Hartford.

HUDSON, N. Y., April 30.—The dry house attached to Messrs. PLATZ & SMITH's wadding mill, near Chatham Village, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The loss on the building and Extracts is about $8,000, on which there is an insurance for $2,000.

PRINCETON COLLEGE ALUMNI.

First Annual Dinner of the Resident Graduates of this City and Vicinity—Speeching of Hon. William C. Alexander, President McCosh, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Dr. Cuyler and Others.

The first annual dinner of the New-York Alumni Association of Princeton College, composed of the graduates of the institution residing in this City and vicinity, was given last evening at Delmonico's, and was attended by a large assemblage of the sons of the ancient institution. Princeton College was founded in 1746, and her students have come from all parts of the country; of course a great many celebrated in every walk of life are numbered among her Alumni. Most of those who reside hereabouts were present last night. The feast was prepared in the best style of DELMONICO, (to say more would be strictly ecclesiastical,) and the gentleman who, to the number of 180, sat down at a little after 6 P. M., Rev. RAVAND K. RODGERS, D. D., of the class of 1818, saying grace, had fully dispatched it by a little before 9 o'clock.

Among the distinguished gentlemen present were President MCCOSH, of Princeton College; Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, Colonel WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, President of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, who presided, Dr. H. W. B. WOODHULL, Colonel CHAS. O. IOLINE, formerly on the staff of General Dix, Hon. JOHN T. BOTTS, Hon. C. C. FRIEL, Hon. A. O. ZABRISKIE, Chancellor of the State of New-Jersey, and Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D. At the close of the repast, thanks were returned by Rev. C. K. IMBRIE, D. D., and several ladies were admitted. Hon. WM. C. ALEXANDER, President of the Alumni Association, then rose and said, "In the City of New-York, who occupied the Chair on this occasion, then arose and delivered a brief address, in which he traced the progress of Princeton College during the first twenty years of its existence, detailing the lives of those who had laid broad and deep the foundations of an institution destined to become so eminent. He concluded amid prolonged applause. The first toast, "The President of the United States," was not responded to. The next, "Our Alma Mater," called forth President MCCOSH, who said that while Princeton College was the Alma Mater of most of those present, it was his Alma Genetrix. His friends when he left the old country had supposed he was going to a position of dignity and ease. Of the dignity he would not speak, for he had but entered on the duties, but he had certainly found no ease since he took the position. For the trustees, faculty and active students, at whose head he could not keep unless he ran very fast, were to blame. By all of these it was determined that Princeton should be the first college in the land. He hoped the Alumni would all come to the next Commencement and described what they would see there. First, the College observatory, costing $60,000, erected in memory of General HALSTEAD; then the gymnasium, for which $20,000 had been already paid, and which among the students called forth plaudits for Hodge, BONNER and H. MANLEY; then the Library mentioned; then, there was Dickinson Hall, the President's house, North College and the Campus yet to be formed. He complimented JOHN C. GREEN, whose munificent donations had been given for the building of Dickinson Hall. He dwelt upon the curriculum which the College was hereafter to give, explaining its relations. He praised especially the elective system by which students were allowed to pursue particular and select branches at will. This was the only true way to make first-rate scholars. The students had resolved that no more scurrilous, anonymous publications should be made in college hereafter, and that the absence of one class of students by another should no longer take place. The only thing wanting now was the endowment of a professorship of modern continental languages and a scholarship that should encourage study. Princeton College was an excellent place for the joining of North and South together. It had now seventy Southern and Border State students, and applications for admission from all parts of the Union. He enlarged upon the importance of making Princeton College first among the institutions in the land, and concluded amid great applause.

The next sentiment, "The American Whig and Cliosophic Societies," was responded to by Hon. JOHN BLOSSOM, of the class of 1826, who spoke pleasantly of the animosities between the rival college societies, and, going back to his college days, noted how few of his college mates were surviving, and told of the long journey in the ancient time from this City to the site of the college. He recalled some agreeable reminiscences of his college days, and concluded amid great applause.

The next toast, "Former Presidents," was responded to by ABNER GREEN, who said he knew not why he was called upon, unless it was because he was the son of one of the later Presidents. He recalled the names of the Presidents of the College from the earliest down, eulogizing many of them, and finally complimenting Dr. MCCOSH, the present President. Of the remaining toasts, "The Trustees of the College," was responded to by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D.; "The Faculty," by Rev. LYMAN H. ATWATER, D. D.; "The Clergy," by Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, D. D.; "The Press," by WM. C. BRUEN; "The Bar," by Hon. A. O. ZABRISKIE, Chancellor of the State of New-Jersey; "The Medical Profession," by H. W. B. WOODHULL, M. D., and "Sister Colleges," by Rev. Dr. H. M. FIELD. Toasts to the health and success of Princeton College and miscellaneous sentiments followed, and at a late hour the pleasant party broke up.

Personal.

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD and family leave for France to-day, in the *Persire*. Mr. WOOD will remain abroad until the next meeting of Congress, spending the Summer in the extreme north of Europe.

There are two railroad questions to be decided by the Legislature of Connecticut at its coming session. One is the proposed consolidation of the New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield, the Hartford and New-Haven and New-Haven and New-Haven. The other is the "parallel road" from New-Haven to New-York, which has been defeated two years in succession.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP SIBERIA.

The steamship Siberia, which left Liverpool April 17, and Queenstown April 18, reached this port yesterday, with one day's later news than was at hand by the *Germania*.

In the British House of Commons, April 16, Mr. H. B. SHERIDAN asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if any and what steps have been taken by the Government of this country to reopen diplomatic relations with Mexico. Mr. OTWAY, who was nearly inaudible, did not know whether the honorable member for Dudley was aware of the circumstances under which the rupture of diplomatic relations with Mexico had occurred. In consequence of the interference of JUAREZ, Consul GERENT had not been allowed to fulfill his consular duties in Mexico, and the Government of Lord DERBY intimated to the Chargé d'Affaires that he should withdraw from Mexico, taking with him every member and all the archives of the Legation. However desirous Her Majesty's Government might be to maintain amicable relations with all established Governments, it did not seem to them that the first step for reopening diplomatic relations with Mexico should be taken by this Government. Mr. H. B. SHERIDAN then gave notice that he would call attention to the present position of the English (bondholding) creditors of Mexico, and move "that it is expedient that steps be forthwith taken to inquire of the Mexican Government, either by special envoy, or through the medium of some friendly Power holding diplomatic relations with Mexico, what course it proposes pursuing with reference to the property of British subjects now forcibly and wrongfully withheld and detained by that country."

The bill brought in Parliament by Mr. GILPIN, Mr. HADFIELD, Mr. MCLAREN and Sir JOHN GREY, for the abolition of capital punishment, had been issued. It simply repeals the existing statutes authorizing this punishment, substituting as the punishment for murder penal servitude for life; and for high treason, penal servitude for life or any term not less than seven years.

The manufacture of the French Atlantic Cable was rapidly approaching its completion. Up to April 14, the total length manufactured was 2,000 nautical miles—namely, 2,214 miles of the section intended to be laid between Brest and St. Pierre, and 716 miles of the section between St. Pierre and the United States. Only 474 miles of the former section and 97 of the latter remained to be completed. The whole length of the core for both sections had been finished at the Gutta Percha Works. The *Great Eastern* had taken on board 1,750 miles of the first section, and the steamer *Scandia* 550 miles of the second section.

The sale of Mr. RUSKIN's collection of pictures, drawings and sketches, chiefly by TURNER, had realized nearly £6,000. The "Slave Ship," the only finished picture of TURNER's in the collection, was knocked down to Mr. VOKINS for £2,042. The sale of another collection, which took place immediately after the sale of Mr. RUSKIN's pictures, produced nearly the same amount—£4,000. TURNER's "Lake of Lucerne," painted for the late Mr. BECKFORD, and sold at the sale of his collection for 660 guineas, was bought by Lord DUDLEY for 980 guineas.

The Emperor MAXIMILIAN's letter to M. ROUHER had been very coldly received by the independent Paris papers, all of which comment upon it. According to the Constitutionnel, in Mexico, there are still 16,000 soldiers of the First Empire surviving to whom the proposed pension of 250 francs a year is to be allotted.

The following letter had been addressed to the Paris journals by the Duke DE PERSIGNY: Paris, April 12.—Permit me through your columns to contradict in the most formal manner certain reports recently circulated respecting those ministerial combinations suggested by myself, and in which I am to take part. I will not inquire for what object or for whose advantage these rumors are fabricated, nor ask what hands, so skillfully intriguing, launch them periodically in the midst of the agitation of public opinion. I think I can disclaim the manœuvre of which I am the object or the pretext at this moment. Accept, &c., PERSIGNY.

The *Gironde* states that Sister PATROCINIO lately passed through Bordeaux, on her way to Paris to rejoin the Ex-Queen ISABELLA. That journal further mentions that she was accompanied by two other nuns and a Spanish priest.

A telegraphic dispatch from Nice to the *Figaro*, announces a melancholy accident. A rich American lady, Mrs. HILL, well known in that place, was drowned while bathing in the sea. Notwithstanding very active researches, the body has not been recovered.

Queen ISABELLA, at the recent Paris races, was walking up and down in the crowd, accompanied by her family, when the Emperor, who had just arrived, on seeing the group, at once went down and accosted her Majesty, and, offering his arm, conducted her to the Imperial tribune, where Duc FRANÇOIS D'AUMALE, Prince of the Asturias, and the Count and Countess DE GIRGENTI, were also provided with places.

The following is a correct list of the French Navy at the present time: 1, iron-clad first-class ship of the line; 2; frigates, 13; corvettes, 9; transports, 7; floating batteries, 3; total, 34. 2, Screw steamers—Ships of the line, 15; frigates, 18; corvettes, 31; avisos, 36; gunboats, 70; transports, 35; special ships, 1—total, 241. 3, Paddle-wheel steamers—Frigates, 8; corvettes, 7; avisos, 20—total, 35. 4, Sailing ships—Ships of the line, 2; frigates, 16; corvettes, 16; brigs, 2; brigantines, 13; cutters, 19; launches, 1; pontoons, 7; great boats, 1; transports, 32—total, 100. Recapitulation—Iron-clads, 66; screw steamers, 241; paddle-wheel steamers, 61; sailing vessels, 100. General total, 468.

A report was circulated in Vienna that the Governments of France, Austria and Italy had resolved to recommend the Pope to establish a mixed garrison in Rome during the meetings of the Œcumenical Council. The Paris Pays says, however, that the news is incorrect; that the negotiations to that effect were entered into between the three Powers; and that the rumor may be considered a mere invention. Another Paris paper, the Public, gives an equally emphatic contradiction to the report said to have been current lately, that the French Government had engaged to withdraw its troops from Rome after the French elections.

An arrangement was concluded at Berlin on April 1 in virtue of which the passport and surplice of commercial travelers are to be admitted duty free into Great Britain and the States of the Zollverein, subject only to such conditions as will insure their representation after a lapse of time, which is not to exceed three years. The principal condition is that the duty to which the patterns or samples would be liable is to be deposited on the Custom-house at which they are imported, or security given for the amount. The text of the arrangement or declaration was issued yesterday as a Parliamentary paper.

In the sitting of the North German Parliament, April 16, a resolution was introduced by Herr TWESTEN and Count MONTGELAS demanding the appointment of a responsible Federal Ministry. The resolution was strenuously opposed by Count BISMARCK, but was adopted by 111 votes against 102.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Rejection of the Treaty—What England is Ready to Do.

From the London Daily News, April 29.

The *Alabama* Treaty, so laboriously negotiated by Lord STANLEY and Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, may now be considered as done with. Its rejection by the Senate of the United States has been almost contemptuous, but we fear that the single Senator who voted in its favor is a type of all its friends in American society. The Americans who are for an immediate and friendly settlement with us are only to be counted by units; but we believe we may add that if those who are for blustering demands may be counted by units, those who are for doing nothing at present may be counted by hundreds. It is more and more evident that to the Radical of the American people this Alabama matter is not so much a subject for a generous act of gentleness, the worst kind of government we can conceive, and a money settlement will not satisfy them. The very fact we have made will only encourage them. Instead then of the matter being one of mere money, we find the spirit of American state only will bind it, but that time will heal it. Perhaps the better way will be to give it time. We should by other means (money or adopting for the time being the Russian and Mr. Bright's policy) be ready to do it over and over again, and be ready to do it over and over again. Time will remove all the differences on the other side, and we may well leave the question to its healing influences. Meanwhile our counsels may be assisted that their rejection of the treaty will neither diminish our desire to act honorably by them, nor our readiness to meet on the basis of concessions already made when they shall be in the mood to negotiate a final settlement.

BRITISH PAUPERISM.

The Question of Emigration in Relation to the Present State—Parliamentary Discussion.

In the British House of Lords, April 27, Lord HOUGHTON called the attention of the House to the question of emigration in relation to the present state of pauperism. He referred to the admitted increase of pauperism, and to the means which emigration offered for its alleviation. The colonies would not perhaps receive pauper emigrants as gratefully as they would skilled laborers; but they supposed now, disgusted to hear their share in the expense of the transport of labor, and must, therefore, be content with an inferior kind. Even an inferior kind would doubtless be welcome, since labor was as necessary now as formerly to the development both of Australia and of British North America. It was, however, by no means certain that, under favorable conditions, pauper immigrants would continue in this lower grade. But the practical difficulty remained, how to provide means for conveying these paupers to those places where their labor would be remunerative. One way was to empower the Poor Law Guardians to raise the necessary resources by a Rate, with a Government guarantee, and he was of opinion that it would not be opposed to the true principles of the most economical of Governments in such a cause to supplement local out of the Imperial resources. In return for such aid conditions might be imposed on the Poor Law Guardians with respect to the individuals to be selected as emigrants, and on the colonies as to providing property for their employment on arrival. The former body would, he anticipated, be the harder to deal with, and he acknowledged also that some stimulus might be necessary in order to induce those who were useless here, but might be very useful elsewhere, to accept the boon of emigration. If there remained any difficulty about the question it might be removed by a Royal Commission; but he hoped that the issue of such a commission would not be accepted by the Government as a reason for not taking immediate action.

Lord GRANVILLE quite agreed as to the urgency of the question. But he doubted the expediency of a Royal Commission, and he was particularly opposed to any Imperial addition being made to local resources. That Imperial aid was not indispensable was demonstrated in the case of the amount of Irish emigration which had been provided for by private means, and any such private efforts would be certainly put an end to by Imperial aid. The general question was, however, before the Government, and the President of the Poor Law Board was considering some practical amendatory measures, to which Lord GRANVILLE referred, for an improvement in the existing regulations for promoting emigration. But he warned the House against anticipating too great results from anything the Government could do in this direction. The cases which it would be of the most benefit to this country to induce to emigrate either would not emigrate, or was not acceptable in the colonies.

Lord OVERSTONE thought the true remedy was in a wise administration of the Poor law. He doubted that there existed any necessity for resorting to extraordinary measures with respect to what, if left alone, would find a natural remedy. The wealthiest country in the world, the capital in which had immensely increased during the last three years, must surely have resources for the employment of able-bodied people.

Lord GREY concurred with Lord OVERSTONE in deprecating altogether the assumed fact that England was laboring under overpopulation in the sense of the existing number of people exceeding those there were capital to employ. Indeed, congestion there might be; but labor was not redundant as a rule. He showed, on the contrary, that wages were rising and the demand for labor increasing. It was not now for the first time that artificial measures had to cure the excess of population had been called for. Without necessity. But it is still a question in his mind whether it was not more doubtful whether there were any room or work in the Colonies for a forced immigration, particularly of the kind now proposed. Although assenting generally to the spirit of Lord GRANVILLE's remarks, he (Lord STANLEY) regretted to hear that there was no intention on the part of the Government to empower the Central Board to use the funds at its command for emigration purposes.

Lord CARNARVON agreed with Lords GREY and GRANVILLE in the opposition to the measure introduced by Lord HOUGHTON. He doubted their there was any great demand for labor in the Australian Colonies. He showed by reference to Victoria that they were extremely sensitive to any surplus of labor; and he was especially sure that they would not be satisfied with inferior labor. He hoped the Government would not promote an artificial movement which they would find themselves totally unable to control.

After a few words from Lord BROUGHAM as to the ill effects of Union Rates in increasing pauperism, Lord HOUGHTON replied. He expressed a doubt as to Lord OVERSTONE's opinion as to the vast amount of capital during the past three years, and he reasserted, against Lord CARNARVON, the greatness of the demand for labor in Australia.

The subject then dropped.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

The Question Abroad—Parliamentary Discussion, in England, of the Married Women's Property Bill.

The British House of Commons, on April 14, devoted the greater part of its sitting to a rediscussion of the Married Women's Property bill, which was brought in last year by Mr. SELWYN LEFEVRE, and afterward referred to a select committee. The second reading was now moved by the Recorder, (Mr. RUSSELL GURNEY,) and he put it forward chiefly as a measure for the protection of the 200,000 wage-earning married women in the country, and of the considerable class with fortunes too small to justify application to a Court of Equity.

THE IDEAS OF THE DAY.

Spring and Society—Sprague and Ruin—Wise and Providence—Protestantism and Success—Republican Demagogues—Grant and Cuba—Are Rebels to be Cultivated?

THE BREECHES, Saturday, April 24, 1869.

As I look out of my window the eye rests on the soft and tender and beautiful of nature. The grass is of the deepest green, the woods are leafing out, all the sweet flowers of Spring are coming forth to greet me with the smiles of love and the tokens of hope! ADDISON somewhere speaks of the "soft verdure of the soul." Perhaps no expression is more true. If it were not that the soul still retains something of its verdure, what would we be! It is to assume like this that I turn for comfort when I hear my country denounced as corrupt, my religion as a failure, and my views of society as obsolete. I should be inconsolable if God did not assure me by the constant tokens of His presence that He rules over all things. Even PAINE, infidel as he was, closes his essay on the Rights of Man with the figure that, as the grass springs up, and verdure returns, so will society be refreshed and restored.

I want to make a note (it will be only a note) on some of the ideas recently put forth, as they appear to me, who see them from the loop-holes of retreat. First, I was utterly astounded by hearing from Senator SPRAGUE that the country was going to ruin, and from the NEW-YORK TIMES, and various newspaper correspondents in various papers, that most of the State Legislatures were corrupt; that Senators in Congress were corruptly bargaining to great railroad subsidies, and that, in fine, there is a dreadful state of society! I confess that things don't look so to me. I have the advantage of my sceptical friends in one thing. I believe that man is a depraved animal from the beginning, and therefore don't expect him to be perfect. But I don't think he has gone back a particle. On the contrary, I think there are onward movements toward a better and an improved society. Here are some particulars which may properly lead you to the same view. Let us begin with the general tone of society. Sixty years ago you had in New-York, JAY, HAMILTON and BURR, and in the time of JEFFERSON party politics ran very high. Now, I affirm that society was no better in New-York then than it is now, and politics no purer. I leave the proposition till it is challenged, that, from that time till 1860, slavery continually advanced, till it corrupted the whole politics of the country, and the Church also. It was like the vermin of Egypt. It crept up on your tables and your beds. It was like one of the judgments pronounced on Pharaoh. But as God brought the children of Israel, so he brought us through, with an outstretched arm. Slavery was swept away in the Red Sea of destruction. In the TIMES last week you had a remarkable letter from Governor WISE, in which he declared that slavery was destroyed by the hand of God, and nothing else could have destroyed it. And, mark! he deems it a national good, to prevent the evil to come. This is the view to which all the enlightened minds of the South will come, and it will be but a little while before the waters will close peacefully and calmly over the great gulf in which slavery went down. One, and the greatest source of public corruption has been destroyed. Are all the petty evils of the day to be compared with this grand and lasting good?

Next we have the cry of "dull trade" and "heavy burdens" of taxes, &c. Now, there is no fact more palpable than that this country is at the height of commercial prosperity, and its wealth rapidly increasing. The average imports are greater than ever, if that is any test of prosperity. The incomes returned this year are greater than they were before; and that is a pretty good test. The harvests of last year were good; and from the signs at present, the harvests this year will be enormous. In fine, the wealth of the country is rapidly increasing, and the cry of commercial dullness is a mere sham. There is in all commercial money values a shrinkage. And can it be otherwise? When gold falls, public credit advances, and you approach specie payments. If you think specie payments is a thing to be desired, then you must not complain of the shrinkage which is the inevitable attendant of that event.

So much for the lamentation over the ruin of the times. I confess to have trembled when I heard the Senator from Rhode Island, and especially when he was in such "earnest." But I am consoled again when I reflect that the country still has SPRAGUE and GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN and WENDELL PHILLIPS, and the ladies of the *Revolution*, and particularly correspondents of newspapers. The country may still have hope, when it has so much of genius, of statesmanship, and of literature.

Again, I was alike astonished and frightened when some Roman Catholic priest and his aide-de-camp—some owl-like ritualist—declared that "Protestantism is a failure." It seemed very odd to me when I reflected that Italy was just throwing off the dominion of the Pope; Austria throwing away all the chains of Roman slavery, which for ages had bound her to both moral and political despotism; and Spain awaking from the slumber almost of death to the life of liberty; when, in fine, Protestantism had given freedom to a world,—it seemed very odd that some sowled owl should stand on the top of St. Patrick or St. Albans, and proclaim that the great life-giving principle of the modern world had fainted and failed in its glorious career of victory! But I was consoled again when I reflected that the same class of gentlemen had been saying the same thing for three hundred years, and as the world has not gone back in that time, I concluded it wouldn't. Then, I heard again the clarion voice of Dr. TYNG stating the truth in terms that can be understood, and treating gentlemen of the dark ages as they deserve. So I took heart again, and concluded that Protestantism would live out the present generation.

Another of the ideas of the day is to make a movement in the Republican Party for free trade, (or they will probably call it a revenue tariff,) in order, as they say, to force new ideas and living issues! The *Volksblatt* of Cincinnati announces this movement, and it is one very suitable to the infidel branch of the Germans. Mr. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S performance was one branch of it; but I hope he will not be judged *à socii*s. Another movement of the same sort is or will be made in Boston; and several leading Republican papers have the same idea. I think I can tell you both the philosophy and the result of this in a very few words. The philosophy is, that the mission of the Republican Party (or Anti-Slavery Party) was accomplished in the destruction of Slavery, and will be wholly finished with reconstruction. Hence its more active and ambitious leaders are looking round for some ideas which will be available in the future. But what is to be the effect of it? The inevitable result is to divide the Republican Party, and render its future success impossible. It is turning the Republican Party from great principles to the narrow channels of mere administration. I have sustained the Republican Party with as much earnestness as any one, and I have seen the success of its great measures with unmixed joy. But I certainly shall not go for every one in the world to which demagogues may attach the word "free." There is a very large body of solid, thinking men in the Republican Party who cannot be turned about by any amount of vapid eloquence, or any strength of party discipline. When the attempt is made to put the Republican Party on free trade, or adopt the isms of German infidels and British radicals, you will find it has come to its end. And now for the future. GRANT has passed the point of greatest danger to his Administration; but not wholly without loss. His appointments are in the main good; but it is not to be disguised that some of them are very bad. A few of the bad ones we have been saved from by the Senate. It is a pity they had not decked more. But the coming difficulty is the foreign policy of the Administration. It will not do (unless we have changed the very nature of our Government) to depart from the original and time-honored principle of non-interference with other countries. What is the insurrection in Cuba but a more bare-faced, unpacoaing rebellion? With what face can we complain of the conduct of England toward us if we aid and sympathise with these Cuban rebels? Yet, with these facts right before us and the great principle of our Government against it, BANKS got a resolution through Congress sympathising with the Cuban rebels. Of course we sympathise with all the rebels in the world, except our own! But there are times when it is not decent to say so, and this is one of the times. BANKS! poor BANKS! Let him remember Red River. Such as he should be silent.

Let General GRANT return to the original principles of the American Republic, conduct his Administration with simplicity and honesty, and interfere not the least with any Government or any rebels upon earth, and he may make his civil glory equal to that of any military fame whatever. A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Mr. Vallandigham's Explanation of His Action in the New-York Convention.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Ledger, April 27.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.—A mistake in judgment by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM caused the defeat of CHASE. There was one hour in which, if VALLANDIGHAM had not done anything, CHASE would have been nominated. SEYMOUR's destination, after he had been nominated by McCOOK, was made in good faith, and would have been received as final if he had not been overpowered by VALLANDIGHAM'S furious declaration that the public safety demanded the nomination of HORATIO SEYMOUR. If Seymour had not been nominated just then, the nomination of CHASE would have taken place within an hour.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

According to our information the facts are exactly the reverse of all this. Within much less than that "one hour" had "VALLANDIGHAM not done anything," another man than CHASE would have been nominated. There may have been no doubt was—an unfortunate error of necessity; but there was no "mistake in judgment." Certainly SEYMOUR declined the nomination in good faith; he was sincerely for CHASE, and had he possessed the presence of mind and boldness to have anticipated "VALLANDIGHAM'S furious declaration," so-called, (of which he had just had previous notice,) by concluding his speech with the suggesting of CHASE, VALLANDIGHAM would have been silent; a similar scene would have followed, CHASE would have been nominated, and President-to-day, and the Democratic Party, with its bold, brave men at the front, in power. After the multiplied treacheries and stupidities of the Democratic managers from October, 1867, to July, 1868, there was but one thing which could and would have commanded success—the nomination of SALMON P. CHASE, who, unlike ANDREW JOHNSON, had brains enough to comprehend that if he was to overpower the strong-minded, strong-willed audacity of the Republican leaders, it was alone by antagonizing to it the strong-minded, strong-willed audacity of the "Copperheads" of the Democratic Party. He was not nominated; wherefore and by reason of the premises, GRANT and his relatives now hold place, if not power; while SEYMOUR crops his hay, milks his cows, and churns his butter near Pomeroy Utica; "BLAIR, in silent retirement, no longer cries a railroad chariot to chariot end of sweet and bitter fancies over GRANT'S profoundly hidden capacity to develop himself into an American Cæsar, cleaving to the White House till carried thence a corpse; FREMONT, from the heights of "Bowler Place," calmly surveys, with unsoaring eye, the greenbacked slopes and pastures of the valleys of Mill Creek and the Licking; McLEAN creates pleasant parks along the Roman-nosed declivities of Deer Creek; while VALLANDIGHAM, no longer concerned about that "great bereaved" Union slow and unwieldy, which he has delivered over to history, contentedly hurls his "furious declarations" at courts and juries in the vicinage of BURNSIDE'S raid, vindicating the rights and redressing the wrongs of those venerable gentlemen of ancient family and renown, John Doe and Richard Roe—the aforesaid SEYMOUR, BLAIR, PENDLETON, McLEAN and VALLANDIGHAM, with divers others "to the grand jurors unknown," being all sweetly oblivious to the fact that a New-York Convention was ever assembled; and each consoling himself with the heavenly reflection that

"When wicked men pass away,
The post of honor is a private station."

This consolatory reflection is as essential as it is gratifying; for no party that has the audacity to elect CARL SCHURZ to the Senate can ever be beaten by a party which stones its prophets and rejects its martyrs.

Early and his Soldiers.

The Lynchburg (Va.) *News* says: "Not the least among the many gratifying incidents connected with General EARLY'S visit to Lexington, were the meetings between him and his old veterans, officers, privates and all. To see 'the boys,' as he calls them, some of them gray-haired, crowding up to his hand and have a word or so over the battles gone; to hear the hearty response, 'Good to see you, General,' 'God bless you,' was enough to make 'a man forget his woes'; and believe there was 'life in the old land yet.' And, adds our correspondent, 'there is if we stand by our principles like EARLY, and old Virginia never tires.'"

A Richmond paper says a difficulty occurred in Lynchburg Monday between EARLY and Mr. R. H. GLASS, a Lynchburg editor. The latter gentleman approached the General, who was sitting in the hotel reading a newspaper, giving him the usual morning salutation, which the General refused to return. Harsh words ensued, and a fight was the result, in which Mr. GLASS, it is said, came off second best.

DEMOCRATIC DELAWARE.—Great opposition to the new TAX BILL exists among the manufacturers. Some of them feel inclined to disregard its requirements, and make no return of the amount of their sales. It is certainly very onerous, and its passage was an unwise act. If it does not drive manufactures from our State, it will prevent others from locating therein. The tax imposed on the business, it is said, will be fully equal to the rent paid for the use of the mill property. The injustice of such exaction is apparent to every one, and it is to be hoped that the people will wake up to their interest in the matter.—*Wilmington (Del.) Republican, April 29.*

THE JAY COOKE FORGERIES.

Final Examination in the Case—The Prisoner Smith Held for Trial.

An examination was held yesterday at the Tombs, before Justice DOWLING, in the case of JAMES SMITH, who is accused of being implicated in the forgery of several checks on the Bank of the State of New-York, when the signature of JAY COOKE & Co. was used in a felonious manner to defraud the bank out of $27,000. The complaint against SMITH accuses him of having fraudulently uttered and presented at the bank, on the 12th ult., a check purporting to have been signed by JAY COOKE & Co. for the sum of $2,487, and receiving the money therefor, knowing the check to be a fraudulent issue.

The following additional evidence was elicited yesterday:

Henry L. Grant, Paying Teller of the Bank of the State of New-York, being cross-examined for the defense, testified: The check presented to me April 12, at about half-past two o'clock; I cashed that check was drawn by Jay Cooke & Co. when I paid it; James Smith, now present, presented me the check; I first saw him on that occasion; I remember offering the check for payment; I have seen him four times since; I have not to my knowledge seen him in the bank since; I say decidedly, no; I should think there have been about 200 persons at the teller's desk; it was very busy; there were several hundred persons there during the day; I take particular notice generally of the person who presents a check to me; in this case I took particular notice; I noticed the form of the check, the form of countenance of the person; I notice them in the main; I did not notice; I noticed the form of the person; I do not remember; I should say, mostly all; Smith was dressed in a dark colored coat, he had a light vest, I think; I did not take particular notice of the man, for I was a very long while in paying the check; I took up the check from the slot in the wicket; I took it to the book-keeper, compared the check with the book; I had previously seen and found it was the same; I then paid it; I noticed his style more than I did his position; I noticed his style more than I did his dress; I took particular notice of his face; I noticed his dress; I think I should not be able to look at him; his hair appeared to be quite gray at the time that it is now; I thought he might have had a wig on; he had a full face; I did not notice the mustache was gray; he wasn't in very low condition; I should say coming out; I look at him myself and know the second time very intelligently; I did not take particular notice of the other clerks than I have described; it is not the fact that every man with face as hard as the prisoner's have to pass off checks for an amount as large as this; if Smith had presented a check to me, I should have paid it; I would have seen it; I have now been in the Police Headquarters in Mulberry-street; nobody told me that the prisoner was the man; I was told I was there to see if I could identify him; I did do so; I had had in his hand was placed down behind his back; he had his hat on; I was called in; I identified Mr. Kenyon's room; he did not appear to be old a man as the one who presented me the check; he was in my presence about a minute; I saw him again the same afternoon about half-past four; I was alone; I did not see the book; my attention was directed to it by Mr. Kenyon; I did not examine it; I did not; I have seen

New Bonds of Tennessee	66¾	67¾
Virginia Bonds, old	59¾	60¾
Missouri Bonds	80¾	80¾
North Carolina Bonds, new	34½	35
New-York Central	176¾	177¼
Reading Railway	46¾	46½
Chicago and Rock Island	126½	127¼
Northwest Common	87	87
Northwest Preferred	86¾	86¾
Michigan Southern	109¾	109¾
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	140	140¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	93¾	93¾
Pacific Mail Company	66¾	66½
St. Paul Preferred	66¾	67¼
St. Paul Common	77¾	78¼
Toledo and Wabash	74	73¾
Ohio and Mississippi	32¾	33¼
Mariposa Preferred	42¾	43¾
Lake Shore	109¾	109
Hudson River	146¾	147¼
Louisiana Levee 6s	72¾	72¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6's coupons, 1881	110¾	6-20 coup., '65 n. i.	116¾
6's coupons, 1881	110¾	5-20 reg., 1867	114¼
5-20 reg., 1865	112¾	5-20 coup., 1867	114¾
5-20 coup., 1865	112¾	5-20 coup., 1868	116¼
5-20 reg., 1864	112¾	5's coup. reg., 1871	105¾
5-20 coup., 1864	112¾	10-40 reg.	107¾
5-20 reg., 1865	112¾	10-40 coup.	108¾
5-20 coup., 1865	112¾	6s Currency	109¾
5-20 reg., '65, n. i.	116¾		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. 6's c. o. '76, s23	70.100¾	California 7s	108¾
Ill. 6's c. coupons, '77	108¾	Connecticut 6s	99¾
Ill. 6's c. coupons, '79	109¾	Rhode Island 6s	99¾
Ill. War Loans	109¾	Alabama 8s	70
Indiana 5's c.	97¾	N. Y. Reg. R'y Loan	110
Michigan 6's cit. '72	100	N. Y. Comptr. R. Loan	110
Michigan 6's cit. '78	98	N. Y. 6's c. Canal, '70	100
Tenn. 6s, ex cou.	64¾	N. Y. 6's c. Canal, '72	101¾
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	62¾	N. Y. 6's c. Canal, '73	101¾
Virginia 6s, ex cou.	55¾	N. Y. 6's c. Canal, '74	101¾
Georgia 6s	85	N. Y. 6's c. Canal, '75	102¾
Georgia 7s, new bds.	85¾	N. Y. 6's c. Canal, '77	103¾
North Car. 6s, n. bds.	34¾	N. Y. 6's c. Canal, '78	107¾
Missouri 6s	85¾	N. Y. 6's c. Canal, '71	100
Mo., H. & St. Jo. 7s	89	N. Y. 6's c. Canal, '76	106
Louisiana 6s	74¾	N. Y. 6's c. Canal, '72	100
Louisiana, levee bds.	72¾	N. Y. 6's c. Canal, '73	97
Louisiana, levee bds.	69¾		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Bank of the Republic	117¾
Manhattan	140	Hanover	113
Mechanics'	125	Corn Exchange	120
Traders'	116	Continental	101
National	110¾	Commonwealth	114
Merchants' Ex.	116	Imp. and Traders'	132
Seventh Ward	110	Manuf'r and Merch'n	100
State of New-York	113	Central National	110¾
Commerce	126¾	First National	215
Ocean	105	Fourth National	104
American Exchange	110	Ninth National	112¾
Chatham	150	Oriental	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	95	Chi. R. I. & P.	95
N. Y. C. 6s, Sinking F.	95¾	Morris & Essex 1st M.	92
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n	86¾	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	92
Erie 1st M. cert.	100	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	100
Erie 7's 2d ind. 1877	86¾	New-Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	80	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
H. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869-70	100¾	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	90¾
H. R. 7s, 2d M. 1869-70	99¾	Cleve. & Pit. S. F. 6s	106¾
Harlem 1st M.	103	Chi. & Alton S. F.	88
Mich. S. 7's c. 2d M.	89¾	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	101
Pit. & N. L. S. f. 7's c.	90¾	Chi. & Alton inc.	90
Ill. Cen. 7's 2d M.	90	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	57¾	Ohio & Miss. Con.	46
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	38	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	60
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	68	Pentnsula R. R. 1 bds.	60
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	91	Mil. & Mis. 1st M.	91
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92
Con. 7's cent. con.	96	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	89
Pitts. F. W. & C. 1st M.	97	Mil. & St. P. L. G. 1st	97
Tol. A. V. 1st M. ext.	81¾	N. Y. and N. Haven 6s	81
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	76	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M	53¾
Tol., W. & W. c. & R. F.	63	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d M.	42¾
St. Louis 1st M. '68-'81	90	Am. Dk. & Imp'ntd bds	90
Ill. West'n 2d M.	90	Tol. Peoria & W., 1 M.	82¾
Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	97	Cleve. P. & Ash. n. b.	99
Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M.	56		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,300,441; total payments, $3,433,713; balance, $89,754,775. The receipts include for Customs, $373,000; for Gold Notes, $47,000.

The following is the April business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York:

By balance	$87,486,447 41
Receipts during the month:	
On account of customs	$10,268,929 20
On account of gold notes	1,625,250 00
On account of internal revenue	2,325,973 17
On account of 3 ⅌ cent. certificates	600,000 00
On account of Post-Office Department	1,124,261 06
On account of transfers	5,195,400 04
On account of patent fees	4,270 00
On account of miscellaneous	4,828,749 64
On account of disbursing accounts	7,808,833 79
On account of Assay Office	52,274 44
Total	$120,466,384 21
Payments:	
Treasury drafts	$22,121,438 42
Post-Office drafts	800,905 19
Disbursing accounts	7,263,315 84
Assay Office	126,270 41
In coin	4,605,459 54
Balance	$35,754,775 40
Balance to credit Treasurer United States	$75,158,610 24
Balance to credit disbursing accounts	6,867,602 76
Balance to credit Assay Office	1,598,961 20
	$83,754,775 40
Receipts for customs in the month of April, 1869	$10,268,929 20
Receipts for customs in the month of April, 1868	10,249,419 16
Increase for April, 1869	$658,540 04

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending April 30, 1869:

Deposits of gold:	
Foreign coins	$29,000 00
Foreign bullion	76,000 00
United States bullion	895,000 00
Deposits of silver, including purchases:	
Foreign coins	4,000 00
Foreign bullion	21,000 00
U. S. bullion (Nevada)	9,000 00
U. S. bullion (Colorado)	5,000 00
U. S. bullion (Lake Superior)	1,000 00
U. S. bullion (Nevada)	7,000 00
Total deposits payable in bars	897,000 00
Total deposits, payable in coins	135,000 00
Grand total	$732,000 00
Gold bars stamped	$705,417 27
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage	$362,809 64

Among the first of May changes in Wall-street, we notice that Mr. D. P. MORGAN retires from business in favor of his brothers-in-law, CORNELIUS, Jr., and BIRNEY FELLOWES, under the style of FELLOWES & Co., No. 20 William-street. Messrs. EDWARD A. DURER and JAMES G. KING DURER are now members of the old banking firm of Messrs. JAMES G. KING & SONS. The new partners are of the third generation comprising the firm, being the grandsons, on the mother's side, of the deceased Hon. JAMES GORE KING, the head of the firm. Mr. WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH, an old member of the New-York Stock Exchange, late of H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, has formed a partnership with Mr. WILLIAM T. MEREDITH, also a member of the Board, under the style of WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & Co., for the transaction of a general Banking and Brokerage business, at No. 40 Wall-street.

The following gentlemen have been elected Officers of the Open Board of Brokers for the ensuing year: President, R. W. MARTIN, Jr.; First Vice-President, GEORGE HENRIQUES; Second Vice-President, JAMES MITCHELL; Treasurer, A. V. B. VAN DUCK; Secretary, JOHN BENJAMIN; Assistant Secretary, E. F. GOODWIN; Roll Keeper, W. B. BISHOP.

The May coupon on the Bonds of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company will be paid by their Agent, Mr. G. E. TAILTON, No. 25 Broad-street.

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $1,870,487; amount marketed, $1,926,919.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, April 24, 1869.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 22d inst., inquiring whether, under the act of April 10, 1869, a person who has paid a special tax as a wholesale liquor dealer, can sell spirits in packages of less than five gallons without paying a special tax as a retail dealer in liquors.

You are informed that he cannot. To entitle a person to sell spirits, wines, and malt liquors at wholesale and retail, he will be required to pay a special tax, both as a wholesale and retail dealer in liquors. Very respectfully,

J. W. DOUGLASS, Deputy Commissioner.

JOHN G. TERADWELL, Esq., Assessor Fourteenth District, Albany, N. Y.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank.)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale or the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 30, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	19	Tar, bbls.	100
Cotton, bales	161	Sp'ts Turp'ne, bbls.	742
Rosin, bbls.	2,054	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	700
Flour, bbls.	4,025	Pork, bbls.	401
Flour, hgs.	200	Cut Meats, pkgs.	40
Cornmeal, bbls.		Lard, pkgs.	64
Cornmeal, hgs.		Beef, tcs. and bbls.	
Wheat, bushels	17,439	Butter, pkgs.	2,810
Corn, bushels	5,752	Cheese, pkgs.	1021
Rye, bushels		Lard Oil, pkgs.	
Malt, bushels		Tallow, pkgs.	
Barley, bushels		Grease, pkgs.	
Oats, bushels	16,412	Stearine, pkgs.	216
Peas, bushels	162	Starch, boxes	125
Beans, bushels		Tobacco, hhds.	548
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	39	Tobacco, trs. and cs.	352
Hides, No.		Whisky, bbls.	700
Hemp, bales	21	Wool, bales	61
Hops, bales	979	Oil Cake, pkgs.	200
Leather, sides	5,758	Peanuts, bags	252
Rosin, bbls.	615		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Tripoli, for Liverpool—220 bales Cotton, 42 bales Skins, 6,815 bushels Wheat, 1,146 boxes Cheese, 616 bbls. Bone Dust.

By the brig Bertha, for Hamburg—32,126 lbs. Logwood, 45 bbls. Molasses, 165 packages Merchandise, 42 cases Florida Water, 500 cases Clocks, 116 casks Coal Tar.

ASHES—Have been inactive at $7 75@8 for Pots, and $8 12½@8 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A fair trade is noted in American work, which is firm in price, including Men's Thick Boots, $3 50@$4 50; Men's Calf, $4@$5 50; Men's Kip, $3@$4; Boys' Calf, $2 50@$3; Boys' Kip, $2@$2 50; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $3@$3 75; Men's Split Brogans, $2@$2 25; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, $2@$2 10; Youths' do., $1 75@$1 90; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $4 50@$5; Men's Calf and Buff Congress, $4 75@$5; Boys' C. and Buff Balmorals, $3@$3 50; Youths', $2@$2 50; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $2@$2 25; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $2 25@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $3 75@$5; Ladies' Sewed and Good Balmorals, $2@$2 50; Misses' Sewed, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 50@$2 75; Misses' Sewed, Kip, $1@$1 50; Children's Sewed, 75@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 40c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Pegged Congress, $1@$1 50; Misses' Do., 75@$1 25; Children's do., 62½@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 30c.@$1 10; Funny Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ⅌ pair.

COFFEE—There has been more call for other than Rio at full prices. Sales have been reported of 1,504 bags Java on private terms. Rio has been active but firm. We quote: Java, 22½c.@30c.; Maracaibo, 19½c.@19¾c.; Laguayra, 19½c.@20c.; Rio, 14½c.@19c. in bond; Native Ceylon, 27c.@31c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@16c.; St. Domingo, 19½c.@19½c.; Singapore, 22c.@23c.; Mocha, (in bales,) 26c.@29c.; Costa Rica, 19c.@19½c.; Manila, 19c.@19½c.; Mexican, 19c.@19½c.; Cuba, 19½c.@19½c.; Augustine, 19c.@19½c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@15c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The market shows more firmness for the better grades, which have been more sought after by manufacturers, while inferior descriptions have been in request and without quotable change. Sales have been reported of 2,864 bales, (of which 26 bales were to arrive,) including 1,855 bales to spinners, 720 bales to exporters, and 289 bales to speculators and 159 bales in transit. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERNGA are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary ⅌ lb.	25	25½	25½	25½
Good Ordinary	28½	28½	28½	28½
Low Middling	27½@27¾	27½@27¾	28@28½	28½@28½
Middling	28½@28¾	28½@29	29@29½	29½@29½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,021
Receipts last week	1,611
Receipts previous week	3,000
Receipts since Jan. 1	285,005
Receipts same Sept. 1, 1868	407,522
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,022
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,000,000
Exports since Jan. 1	121,354
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	324,345
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	488,420
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	692,122
Estimated stock on hand here	102,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	2,079,000
Receipts same time in 1867	2,057,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,940,333
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,022,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,176,000
Exports same time last year	1,476,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,687,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,500,797
Estimated stock in the shipping ports, latest mail dates	325,000
Estimated stock in the shipping ports last year	294,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,120
Estimated stock same time in 1867	34,000
Crop of 1867-8	2,020,000
Crop of 1866-7	1,941,000

FISH—A good inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at generally full and buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The Flour market is 5@10c. better for low grades of State and Western, and dull and heavy other descriptions. Sales 6,400 bbls., at $4 40@$5 30 for Superfine State and Western; $5 10@$5 75 for Extra State; $5 80@$6 for Common to Choice Ohio; $5 80@$6 for Superfine State and Western; $6@$6 25 for Common to Choice Extra State; $6 30@$7 for Common to Fair Extra Ohio; $7@$7 25 for Good to Choice Ohio; $5 80@$6 for Common to Fair Extra Genesee; $6@$7 for Good to Choice Do.; $7@$8 for Common to Choice Extra Western; $6 30@$8 for Common to Choice White Wheat Extra; $8@$9 25 for Common to Choice Round Hoop Ohio; $8@$9 for Common to Fair Extra Ohio; $9@$11 for Good to Choice Do.; $5@$6 for Common to Choice St. Louis.

Southern Flour is quiet and low grades are quite firm. Sales 300 bbls. at $5 30@$6 25 for Common to Fair Extra, and $6 30@$11 75 for Good to Choice Do. Rye Flour is quiet. Sales 200 bbls. at $4 87½@$5 ⅌ bbl. Cornmeal is without decided change. Sales 275 bbls. Atlantic Mills at $4 75.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat opened at 1c.@2c. better, and closed dull, with the advance lost. Winter is dull and heavy. Sales 48,000 bushels at $1 23 for No. 3 Spring, $1 25@$1 26 for No. 2, $1 28@$1 29 for No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 45@$1 50 for No. 1 do., delivered; $1 27@$1 30 for White California, and $1 60@$1 65 for White Michigan, the latter price an extreme. Rye is quiet, and prices are nominally unchanged. Barley Malt is quiet and nominal. Receipts—Corn, 16,214 bushels. Corn opened at 1c.@2c. better, and closed dull with the advance lost. Sales 82,000 bushels at 80c.@82c. for new Mixed Western, 83c. for handpicked Western Yellow; 84c. for old Mixed Western, in store, and 86c. for do., delivered. Receipts—Oats, 14,767 bushels. Oats are 1c.@2c. better. Sales 24,000 bushels at 43c. for Western, in s. ex, and 44c. for do., afloat.

HEMP—The main call has been for Manila, at 12¼c. @12½c. gold, ⅌ lb.

HAY—Bale Hay has been fairly supply and light demand, at from 95c.@90c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request at 75c.@$1 10 for Long and Short ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair request, including American at 5c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@5c. for Old, ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@12c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@12c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Western, all grades, 5c.@12c. Mr. HENRY WELLS notices the week's business thus: "The views expressed in our last concerning the market, are applicable to the trade fairly present week. Shippers and speculators continue to buy freely at 7c.@10c. for Wisconsin and Michigan, and 8c.@12c. for State. These prices have now ruled during the last three weeks, and have led to speculation of charge, which is quite a remarkable feature in an article of produce so erratic as Hops. Two-thirds of what may be termed the Hop season of 1869, is now in the hands of speculators at this time, as 15,000 bales and nearly 1,000 bales ⅌ week. Should the shipments continue the balance of the season, at the same ratio, the total exports will reach 50,000 bales. We give the following letter, received this day from a leading County, Wisconsin, the purport of which somewhat conflicts with the one published in our last: 'It now seems as if more acres were planted than we thought, which thus far we estimated a short time ago. It is yet too early to give exact figures, yet, so far as we have taken the acreage figures, it shows a plowing up of more than 50 ⅌ cent. in some yards. Our correspondents say, 'Don't say anything about yards that were planted last Spring. The number of yards in Hop County has been so large, it has seemed to be a disadvantage. We know, it will not nearly or quite equal in extent the number of acres that are to be plowed up this Spring. The following is what we have from Oxford County, Mr. Hall's letter: 'Hop yards in this county half of all the present acreage of Hop yards in this State will be plowed up this Spring. We have conversed with most of the growers in this State, and believe the sentiment is, that the yards will not be replanted to any extent.' Exports last week, 771 bales; receipts last week, 623 bales; receipts this week, about 1,300 bales; total exports for the season, 37,140 bales."

LEATHER—Has been in pretty fair request and steady.

METALS—There has been an active inquiry for Tin plates at steady rates; sales have been reported of 5,000 boxes I. C. assorted at $8 75, and 1,500 boxes Charcoal Tinning at the private terms. Of English, 1 tons sold at 24c., short time. There has not been much inquiry for other articles. An arrived here and another at Boston have lowered the effect of decreasing the market for Straits Tin, which has been offered at 32½c.—a reduced price. 100 tons of Scotch Pig Iron (Glengarnock) sold on private terms. No marked changes in other values.

MOLASSES—A quiet market has been noted to-day, with sales of 150 bbls. Cuba Muscovado at 40c., and 77 hhds. Clayed at 45c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: Old and new crop Porto Rico at 45c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@80c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market for Spirits Turpentine has been quite weak, on a very limited demand, with sales reported of only small lots at 44c.@45c., mostly at 44c., cash. Rosin is firm. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Tar was in more request and firmer. Pitch was quiet. Sales were reported of 1,400 bbls. Wilmington, part Rope, at from $2 62½ to $2 ⅌ bbl. There were 500 bbls. received. Rosin has been fairly active and firm in price, with receipts of 615 bbls., and sales of 1,700 bbls. Strained and low No. 2 at $2 40@$2 50; 615 bbls. No. 2 at $2 40@$2 50, and 50 bbls No. 1 at $4 50 ⅌ 280 lbs. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 44c.@44½c., closing at 44c.@45c., for indications.

OIL—There has been less demand, including Crude Whale, at 40c.@42c.; Bleached Whale at $1 10@$1 20; Crude Sperm at $2 40@$2 45; Unbleached Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 25; Coal Oil at 30c.@34c.; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 08; Olive at $1 40@$1 60 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The market for Crude is dull, never more from hand to mouth. Refined is nominally unchanged. Receipts, 700 bbls. Crude, 17½c. ⅌ gal. for Refined Crude was quoted and without material alteration in values. No Crude was reported as having arrived here; 1,200 bbls. were received at Hoboken, and in a coastwise market, market is there 5,700 bbls. There have been less liberal offerings of Refined Petroleum, on a somewhat steadier market, on the basis of 31½c.@34½c. for Standard White, ⅌ gallon. There were 400 bbls. sold at 34½c., and 1,000 bbls. sold at 30 bbls. made at the, and 1,000 bbls. disposed of, last half of May delivery, at about 34c. ⅌ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. Standard White at 33c., and 1,000 bbls. day, last half of July delivery, at 34½c. ⅌ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—The market for Potatoes is without material change. The stock on hand is large, and holders are more willing to dispose of their stock. We quote: Prices—Mentor, ($1 10); Buckeye, ($1 25@$1 50); Peach Blows, ($2@$2 50); Prince Alberts, ($2@$2); Mercers, ($2@$2 50); Jackson White, ($2@$2); Burnhams, ($2@$2); Early Rose, ($2@$2); Early Mercer, ($2@$2); Jersey Red, ($2@$2); Marrow Squash, ($2@$2); Russia Turnips, ($1 50@$1 75 ⅌ bbl.; Green Peas, ⅌ bushel, ($1@$1 50); Onions, ($3@$3); Onions, ⅌ cwt., ($4@$4).

POULTRY AND GAME—Have been plentiful in light supply and firm prices. Pigeons are arriving in fair order, and sell accordingly. We quote: Live Pigeons, ⅌ pair, Old Chickens, 50c.@$1; Turkeys, 8c.@20c.; Ducks, ($1@$1 50); Geese, ($1@$1 50); Dressed Pigeons, ($1@$1 ⅌ dozen.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is dull. Sales 600 bbls., at ($21@$21 12½ for New Mess; $20 87 for Old Mess, for 30 days; for Prime, and $18 for Prime Mess, for 30 days; sales 170 bbls. at $19 25 for New Prime Mess, and ($19@$19 for New Extra Mess. Beef is dull; sales 40 tierces at ($16@$17 for Prime Mess, and ($18@$19 for Extra Mess. Beef Hams are steady; sales 160 packages at 19½c.@20c. for Shoulders, and 15½c.@16c. for Hams. Middles are dull; sales 100 boxes Cumberland Cut at 16½c.@16¾c. Lard is dull; sales 676 tierces at 17½c.@18½c. for Steam, and 18½c.@18¾c. for Kettle Rendered; also 700 tierces Steam, seller May, June and July, at 17¾c.@18¼c. Meats. STARR & FLOYD notice the week's business in Butter and Cheese thus:

The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 11,646 packages, nearly all of which is new crop in small packages. The dairying season is now in full operation, and the immense supply that has been made from the factory cows will cease entirely. The supply will, however, increase from other portions of the State, and also the West, and full supplies of stock will not be found wanting, but the flush of new crop is passed. Old crop Butter is in limited request, and drags heavily. In the stock of virtually new crop Butter, we find it quite heavy, and must are long be out of market. The demand for new crop Butter has continued active during the week just closed, and notwithstanding the heavy receipts, the stock is daily absorbed. The receipts of Western County Fatts have reduced the rate to 45c. for selections, which cause a clearance of that class of stock. The whole tenor of the trade is strongly conservative, the result of the past season's business at speculative rates having taught a severe but salutary lesson. We quote:

OLD CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Extra Yellow, ⅌ lb.	50c.@55c.
State firkins, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	35c.@40c.
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	37c.@38c.
Western firkins, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	35c.@38c.
Canada, Fair to Extra, ⅌ lb.	35c.@45c.
Western and Canada, Common, ⅌ lb.	22c.@25c.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ⅌ lb.	40c.@45c.
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	37c.@40c.
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Ext.	40c.@45c.
⅌ lb.	
Western tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	34c.@37c.
State and Western, Common, ⅌ lb.	30c.@35c.

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 1,021 packages. The demand is now brisk at old crop Cheese, and the stock on the market is reduced to a very low point. Prices are firm, and the stock will work out soon at full rates, before the market is largely supplied with the new crop. Much of the early Cheese of last season proved a source of loss to buyers and injury to the reputation of the article. Cheese, good when made in the make, and also in forwarding to market before it was 24 to leave the factory shelves; and it would prove an advantage to all engaged in the make or handling of the article if the worst of this class were carefully avoided. There is nothing in the new crop Cheese on which to found a quotation.

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, Rennet and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb.	22@23
Factory dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb.	20@21½
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.	22@23
Farm dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	20@21

RICE—Carolina has been in request at firm and buoyant prices. Sales, 230 tierces at from $8 75@$9 37½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—There has been more inquiry for Linseed, and prices have ruled firmer. We quote: Rough Flax at $2 (Cuba 30); Calcutta Linseed at $2 14@$2 21½, gold, and Timothy at $4 50@$4 75 ⅌ bushel.

SUGARS—There has been a fair inquiry for Raw at firmer and buoyant prices on light offerings; sales have been reported since our last of 527 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@12½c., and 176 boxes Havana (by mail) at 12½c. Refined is quiet but firm at the quoted rates. We quote Raw at the close: Muscovado, 11½c.@11¾c.; fair to good grocery grades at from 12c.@12½c.; very good to strictly prime do. at 12¾c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb. Porto Rico, 12½c.@12¾c. Cuba, 11½c.@12c. ⅌ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12¾c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined sugars have been in very moderate demand at 14c.@16c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 40,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11¾c.; also 26,000 lbs. Stearine at 17½c. @18½c., and 17,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Trade has been quite generally active for Remanufacture. Sales have been reported since our last of 473 hhds. Kentucky, at 10c.@16c.; 180 cases Connecticut Seed Leaf, at 20½c.; 57 cases old do. at 10c.; 100 cases 1868 do., running lots, on private terms; 40 cases 1867 Ohio on private terms; 104 cases Western Reserve, 1867, at 12c.; 50 cases Seed Leaf, 1868, Havana at 50c.@$1 05 ⅌ lb.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in April.

	Ky.	Virg. & N. C.	Ohio.	Mo.	Total.
Stock Apr'l 1, 1869	9,877	600	19	70	10,566
Rec'd since, hhds.	5,241	250	..	..	5,491
Total hhds.	15,118	850	19	70	14,107
Delivered since, hhds.	3,968	158	..	4	4,125
Stock May 1, 1869, hhds.	10,250	775	19	66	11,182
Brooklyn Inspection—Stock, April 1, 1869, hhds.	4,711				
Received since, hhds.	3,650				
Total, hhds.	8,361				
Delivered since, hhds.	3,141				
Stock in Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse, May 1, 1869, hhds.	5,220				
Total stock May 1, 1869, hhds.	17,402				
Same time, 1868, hhds.	14,000				
Same time, 1867, hhds.	17,170				

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in April.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.
Stock April 1, 1869, bales	18,812	....	2,102
Received since, bales	4,800	....	500
Total	23,612	....	2,602
Delivered since, bales	4,900	....	500
Stock on hand May 1, 1869	18,712	....	2,102
Stock on hand May 1, 1868	14,000	22	871
Stock on hand May 1, 1867	8,114	....	748

We are indebted to Messrs. J. S. GANS & S for the foregoing statistics of the month's business in Tobacco.

WOOL—The movements in Wool, during the past week, have THE LAW & KITCHING BROS. notice thus: "Trade shows little sign of relief from the dullness which has so long attended it. The business done, is in the aggregate, considerable, but conducted in a way which leaves only a heavy and spiritless feeling in the market. The regular sale of Messrs. WALTER BROWN & Co. passed off on the 27th ult., in the presence of a fair number of buyers. The prices ruled low, and the sales were not satisfactory. In all kinds of Wool the market is depressed, and considerable concessions would be made to cash buyers. In domestic Fleece Wools the finer grades are clearly sought for, and the demand for Wools in the medium or moderate; stocks are increasing, and prices from 5c.@10c. ⅌ cent. lower. The supply of Texas and Spring City California is small and prices nominally without change. Pulled Wool is in fair stock but prices are materially lower. Fine Foreign Wools continue neglected. The amount of Mestizas is small but the market is supplied with Cape Wool, of which two cargoes have lately arrived. These Wools will not go into general consumption until they are considerably cheaper to our manufacturers than domestic Wools. There are no medium Foreign Wools in the market. The tariff virtually excludes them. Our mills have accumulated somewhat. They are going into consumption slowly, and prices are not quite so firm. The tariff is working well, and the writer looks for it to cut down. The London Auction sales of colonial Wools, at which about 200,000 bales will be offered, commence on the 6th inst. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1868 were 28,213 bales, 11,299,189 lbs.; the imports of Wool into New-York from Jan. 1 to March 27, 1869, were 12,629 bales, 5,264,201 lbs.; the imports of Wool for month up to April 24 were 4,943 bales, 2,011,501 lbs.

WHISKY—Has been in more demand and quoted up to 92c.@93c., free, ⅌ gallon, with sales reported of 125 bbls., chiefly at 93c.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull and heavy. For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 32,500 bushels Wheat at 1d. ⅌ bushel; 220 bales Cotton at 5-32d. ⅌ lb.; 20 hhds. Tobacco at 4s. ⅌ ton. For London, 10 tons Peanuts at 35s. ⅌ ton.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE SATURDAY LEADER.

This well-known and popular journal will contain to-day the whole of the
JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG EXPOSÉ,
including all the facts and correspondence relative to the Astor Library Controversy.

In addition an admirable letter from Gordon by Hon. S. S. Cox, M. C. from the Sixth District. The usual Albany Letter, Capital's Political Gossip, Attic Salt Cellar, Editorials, &c., &c.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLE-HEARTH MANTELS, of the finest Italian and American marbles, on hand at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 124 and 126 East 13th-st., near 3d-av. Price

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1869.

Announcements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Mayo, and Miss Blanche Grey. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
LE MARIAGE AUX LANTERNES. Benefit of Mlle. Tostes.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
28th-st., near 5th-av.
AFTERNOON—BARBE-BLEUE. Principal characters by Mlle. Irma and Mons. Anjac.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
EVENING—THE RABBLE HEART. Leading character by Mr. Edwin Adams.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.—OTHELLO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Gomersal, and Mr. Marlowe.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Miss Laurent.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
PARIS. (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Miss Eliza Holt and Mr. Lewis.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
LARGE COLLECTION OF CURIOSITIES.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SEVEN DWARFS. By a powerful cast.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

THE TAMMANY.
(14th-st., near 3d-av.
ROBINSON CRUSOE (Pantomime,) ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
MAGIC PHANTOM CABINET, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
145-147 Bowery, opposite Academy of Music.
THE ORIGINAL JAPANESE.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.
GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

MEXICAN EXHIBITIONS.
No. 785 Broadway.
CHRISTIAN MARTYR AND CHILD, with great portraits of MAXIMILIAN and CARLOTTA.

APOLLO HALL.
Broadway, corner 28th-st.
GRAND FAIR—For the relief of the Cuban Patriot Army.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING—MISS E. SOLENNELLE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early as hour in the day as possible. If received after six o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Spanish Cortes on Thursday rejected an amendment to the Constitution which proposed to recognize the Roman Catholic religion as the only religion of the country.

An International Conference, for considering how to better provide for wounded soldiers in time of war, has been in session at Berlin for several days. Yesterday an address was adopted, in which regret is expressed that the United States was unrepresented, but announce the belief that the sympathies of our people are in favor of the movement.

The London papers of yesterday contain lengthy comments upon Mr. SUMNER's speech on the *Alabama* Treaty.

GENERAL.

It is reported in Halifax that the British naval squadron to be detailed for protecting the fisheries in Canadian waters this season, will consist of the frigate *Phœbe*, the *Niobe*, *Mullet*, *Dart* and *Royalist*. The gunboat *Minstrel*, it is said, will be specially employed in connection with this important service. Admiral MUNDY, who is in command of the fleet in British American waters, is now with the flagship *Royal Alfred*, at Bermuda.

The Superintendent of the Western Division of the Erie Canal announces that the portion of the canal under his supervision is ready for service at any moment.

CHAS. HAWKINS, a young Englishman, was run over by a train of cars on the Central Railroad at Churchville, on Thursday night, and so badly injured that he died in a few hours.

Senator FESSENDEN, of Maine, attended a session of the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa on Thursday night.

The Canadian bankers are in attendance upon Parliament to protest against the Government currency scheme.

A skating rink in Philadelphia, which cost $20,000, was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night. It was the largest rink in the country, and had lately been used as a velocipede-riding school.

A man in Boston, a few nights since, rode a velocipede (with grooved wheels) upon a tight-rope, twenty feet above the heads of his audience, while another man performed feats on a trapeze attached to the velocipede.

The legal voters of Peabody, Mass., held a meeting on Thursday, and appropriated the sum of $132,000 for the purpose of building four school-houses on the department plan. All will be built during the present season.

Two new locomotives, designed to make the pioneer through trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard, over the Pacific Railroad, passed through Poughkeepsie yesterday. Eight more for the same line will be turned out of the Schenectady works on the 15th inst.

The Great Western Railroad Freight Depot at Chatham, Canada, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, together with several cars and a large amount of freight. The total loss is estimated at $100,000.

A Mrs. ARBUCKLE, of Indiana, draws a pension for herself and sixteen children. Pensions are not allowed children after they become 16 years old. How many children exceeding that age Mrs. ARBUCKLE has is not stated.

The bank at Herkimer, N. Y., was broken into by burglars on Wednesday night, but the vault resisted all their attempts to force an entrance. So they gained nothing by their night's work.

Saturday, May 29, is to be observed in Massachusetts as Decoration Day by the Grand Army of the Republic. Nearly a hundred clergymen of all denominations have united in requesting that Saturday, instead of Sunday, be observed as the day for the decoration of the graves.

A Republican Convention is to be held at Houston, Texas, on the 24th inst., for the purpose of reconciling the two factions of the party and to nominate State officers.

At Covington, Ky., yesterday, judgment was rendered against A. W. DARLING, of Carrollton, in favor of the Government, for $800,000, for evasion of the tax on whisky.

A negro named JOHN CONLEY was to have been hanged for murder yesterday, in Louisville, Ky., but was respited by the Governor to enable him to prepare for death. His crime consisted of killing a man who was cognizant that CONLEY had been living in incestuous intimacy with his own daughter.

At Omaha a man named HALE has been arrested for inhumanly treating his niece, a girl of 15. The City Marshal found the girl handcuffed, chained to a stake, and her hands tied high above her head, in which condition she had been half the day. She had also been unmercifully whipped.

The officers of the New-Hampshire State Agricultural College have elected Rev. ASA D. SHEPARDSON, D. D., of Hanover, President of that institution.

The income returns for the year 1869, in the several collection districts of Massachusetts, so far as received, indicate an increase over those for 1868. These in the Fourth District alone show that the tax will amount to $800,000, or more than that collected in the preceding year.

JAMES SMITH, accused of being implicated in the late forgeries on the Bank of the State of New-York to the amount of $97,000, was yesterday committed for trial.

FRANK SWIFT and JAMES BOYLE yesterday completed the task of riding from Syracuse to Rochester on velocipedes. They made the distance, 90 miles, in fifteen hours.

Dr. GEORGE BLAKE, who was committed on Wednesday to the Hudson County Jail on a charge of being concerned in causing by malpractice the death of ELLEN CARLOCK, yesterday morning attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He is in a very critical condition.

A public meeting to consider the subject of lay representation was held in Williamsburg last evening, at which addresses were made by OLIVER HOTT, and Rev. Drs. ANDREWS and BOOLS.

The Alumni of Princeton College, New-Jersey, resident in this City and vicinity, dined together at Delmonico's last evening. Speeches were made by Dr. MCCOSH, Hon. WM. C. ALEXANDER, Ex-Judge BLOSSON, Rev. Dr. CUYLER, and others.

Cotton was in fair request at rather steadier prices yesterday. Breadstuffs were in moderate demand, opening more firmly, but closing in favor of buyers. Provisions tame and flat. Groceries in demand; raw Sugars a shade dearer. Petroleum somewhat firmer. Freights depressed; 36,000 bushels Wheat were taken by steamer for Liverpool at 7d. ⅌ bushel.

The number of Beef Cattle received the past week is 5,326; Milch Cows, 60; Calves, 2,344; Sheep, 18,853; Swine, 19,748. Prices of cattle continue at 14c.@15c. ⅌ lb., net weight, for most of the offerings, with slow sales. Only a few will sell for over 16c. Sheep are moderate, with a few droves sold at 6c.@7½c. ⅌ lb., live weight. Most of the sales are made at 5c.@6c. ⅌ lb. Hundreds are worth only 4c.@5c. ⅌ lb. A few selected sheep were sold at 8c.@8½c., live weight, for those not sheared. Swine continue moderate at 10c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb., live weight, for prime lots. Dressed hogs, 12c.@13c. ⅌ lb.

A Revenue Tariff or a Tariff for the Monopolists?

The monopolists do not relish the temper of the times. The intelligence of the country is pronouncing against them. The oppressive and unjust character of the tariff, constructed in their behalf, has aroused a discontent which menaces the success of their cherished plans. They find that the danger of pushing the Moorhead bill, imposing higher duties, is equaled only by the difficulty of maintaining the duties as they are. The demands of the tax-payers, the necessities of trade, the common sense of the people and the experience of the world, are all against them; and they are getting ready to fight as for life. It is an uphill fight, they admit. The Industrial League of Pennsylvania, in a report just published, confesses that "what are called the educated classes are being gradually but surely brought over to the side of free trade;" and it is certain that the tendency in that direction is accelerated by the disastrous operation of the present tariff, and the incessant calls of the monopolists for more. Theoretical convictions are quickened and multiplied by the practical considerations to which disastrous losses on one hand and insatiate greed on the other have given rise.

The organization of a Reform League in Massachusetts, with a revision and reduction of the tariff rather than absolute free trade as its object, has reminded the champions of monopoly of the weakness of their position. They feel comparatively strong so long as the issue to be contested is limited to protection or free trade. The needs of the Treasury, the interests that have grown up under the present system, and the popular aversion to direct taxation pure and simple, are important aids in a contest thus narrowed to a single point. The prospect changes when, as now, free traders forego their extreme views, and rally to the support of those who, while conceding the continuance of moderate protection, propose to overthrow the colossal system of fraud and wrong which injures, under the pretence of protecting, domestic industry. For a struggle based upon the relative merits of a revenue tariff and a prohibitory tariff, the monopolists are not prepared. They desire no issue except one of their own making. And since it is forced upon them, they affect an air of injured innocence, and protest that the design is to "swindle" them of their gains. "Shall we be swindled out of protection to home industry?" is the wail with which the *Tribune* proposes to frighten its friends into activity. It enumerates a few of the instances in which it has been "done out" of advantages, more or less imaginary, and declares that the movement inaugurated at Boston leads to a similar result. The *Tribune*, of course, would restrict the controversy to the point most agreeable to itself:

"The issue between protection and free trade is a great and grave one; but there are positively two sides to it, and no more. Either a tariff should discriminate with intent to protect home industry, or it should not. If it should, then our present tariff is a good one, and should be freely upheld. If it should not, then there ought to be no tariff at all, so that the products of foreign lands should sell here as free from impost as those of our own labor."

But the tariff question, like every other large question, has more than two sides. Truth is many-sided; and the truth in regard to the customs revenue has other aspects than those of free trade and monopoly. The choice of the country is not restricted to one or the other. A purely revenue tariff is possible—a tariff constructed primarily in the interests of the Treasury, but which should nevertheless afford succor to manufacturing industry by way of compensation for heavy domestic burdens. In such a case all the protection that is legitimate would be an incidental effect of an improved fiscal arrangement. Here, then, is a third side to the question stated by the *Tribune*; and it is in the inherent face of this aspect of the controversy that our contemporary discovers danger to the monopolies it upholds.

The present tariff is indefensible either as a revenue measure or as a measure of relief to general industry. It is neither profitable as a fiscal agency nor expedient as a means of benefiting home industry. It yields less revenue than might be collected from the imposition of customs' duties on a few articles, and by the universality of its burdens it cripples enterprise and impoverishes the labor which alone has any title to protection. The iniquity of its operation has been exposed by no one more clearly than by Mr. WELLS, a protectionist on principle, whose studies as Special Commissioner of Revenue have made him an earnest advocate of reform. His allegations against the tariff as it is are striking and specific. "It has neutralized every benefit that can flow from the possession of cheap raw material, from cotton and pig iron down to ice." "It has offered a bounty on incompetent and bad management, rather than a stimulus for the exercise of increased skill and economy." "It has largely contributed to the destruction of our foreign commerce by rendering an exchange in kind, for most articles of domestic production, an absolute impossibility." "It has contributed to repel the immigration into the country of skilled labor, and has not improved the condition of the workingman at home." Again Mr. WELLS reports:

"That the existing policy brings prosperity to certain branches of domestic production cannot be questioned; but like the vigor of the tropical Parasite, which eventually paralyzes the tree on which it lavishes its support, such special prosperity is most antagonistic to the normal and healthy growth of the State. Thus, under the influence of an almost prohibitory tariff, the business of manufacturing pig iron enjoys a high degree of prosperity, and furnaces continue to be built; yet, but if the community at large has been compelled to pay an unnecessary profit of from $7 to $10 per ton on a present annual product of 1,500,000 tons, and has therefore been subjected during the past year to a tax of from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, the prosperity of the pig iron manufacture in question has cost the country a great deal more than it is worth."

Might not the *Tribune's* epithet, "swindling," be applied with propriety to a tariff which sacrifices the interests of the community as a whole for the aggrandisement of an insignificant class? And still the monopolists are not satisfied. They want high duties to be made yet higher.

If, as the *Tribune* says, the only available alternative were monopoly of this order or absolute free trade, the triumph of the latter would be assured. The monopolists may buy the Washington lobby, but they could not hope to reconcile the people to systematic and wholesale robbery. Even party madness could not confer strength upon a cause so partial and unjust.

"What the country needs," Mr. WELLS has said, "is a tariff looking first to the attainment of public revenue, and not primarily to the furtherance of mere private interests." The movement begun at Boston is designed to supply this great want. Instead of quarreling with free traders because they do not insist upon the full application of their principle, we should rejoice that they recognize the qualifying circumstances of the country, and are willing to cooperate in the attainment of a reform which the Commissioner of Revenue has stamped with his approval.

May-Day and Moving.

The "merry, merry month of May" where of poets (but not, let us hope, New-York ones) write, is here at last, ushered in by the great festal day of our ancestry—the May-day of rustic sport and civic pomp, of wreaths and garlands and streamers and banners, of children in pink and blue and white marching in gay procession, or tripping in the dance on the green, the May-day of May poles, and May queens, and May flowers, and May feasts, and May songs, and May wine. If it will be of the slightest consolation to jaded and bewildered housekeepers, on this "May morn," (for we have *our* May-day, too, but "with a difference,") to recall the jocund holiday it once was, by all means let them do so; but, like the naval hero at Trafalgar, they probably have "no time for history" at so decisive an epoch in domestic annals. As the London lodger in the farce only knew the 1st of May as "Chimney-sweepers' day," so to most of us, directly or indirectly, it chiefly means "moving." Execrable custom of doing all the year's "moving" of thousands of families on or near a single day—it doubles and quadruples the wear, worry, cost and inconvenience of what is, at best, one of the greatest of domestic nuisances. And since, in the present feverish state of real estate speculation, but few houses can be hired on long leases, because landlords wish each Spring to be free to sell, the annoyance is nowadays greater than ever.

Long suffering as our American people, especially in cities, are, in regard to whatever social discomforts may be put upon them, they bear even these May-day miseries with comparative equanimity. But with what emotions, with what reminiscences, does the touching elocutionist who reads TENNYSON's *May Queen* in public about this time of the year, fancy that his audience regards his performance? His theme is truly a "moving" one, in a sense he knows not of. He suggests more domestic dramas than the one he is reading, and pathetic to the last degree—dramas in which the "Queen of the May, mother," plays a less lively *rôle* than the queen of the kitchen, and wherein the poetic injunction to "be sure and call me early" is dreadful with significance of a mountainous work in store.

But even May-day and May-moving, like most other miseries, have an end. With the wrecks of his old household goods and gods, the wayfarer may found, in his new habitation, a "new Troy," and forget until the next Spring, at least, the woes he is now passing through. Perhaps, in some future Golden Age, we in New-York shall do as people in all other countries, and most other American cities do—make it possible to terminate leases at some other time than this one dreadful date of May-day. Meanwhile, let the sufferers take such cold comfort as they can from knowing that at least carmen, carpenters, plumbers and porters are now having their jubilee of gains, and that there are some people, at least, who can echo TENNYSON's innocent pause of May-day as the "happiest" and "most blithesome" day of all the year.

The Press and Private Scandals.

The Washington *Star*, in speaking of the recent publication in the *Sun* concerning Mr. J. R. YOUNG and his relations with the *Tribune*, says:

"For some reason the New-York papers, with the exception of the *Post*, have thus far not one word editorially to say in regard to this remarkable exposé."

We are strongly inclined to believe, as we certainly hope, that the "reason" for this remarkable abstinence on the part of the New-York papers lies in the fact, that the affair is none of their business and of not the slightest interest or importance to the public. We understand the propensity of the public for scandal,—the eagerness with which everything affecting the character and private relations of individuals, is read by a large class of the community, and the readiness of a portion of the Press to profit by pandering to this appetite. But we are glad to believe that the better class of newspapers are getting beyond the necessity and above the bad taste of so doing. As a matter of course, it will be done by somebody; there never yet was a public craving so vicious or so morbid that somebody would not seek profit by feeding it. But let the papers which live on this sort of food form a class by themselves. Those journals which aim at public usefulness will best consult their reputation, as well as their usefulness, by avoiding the vulgar scandals, the petty gossip and the paltry tattle about individuals, which form the staple of what a large portion of the community style "spicy reading."

The *Sun* printed four or five columns of Mr. YOUNG's private letters to convict him of having betrayed the confidence of his employers, the proprietors of the *Tribune*. Suppose this was all true:—How is the public interested in it? If the *Tribune* proprietors are satisfied, who has a right to complain? If they are not satisfied, they have a right to redress. But it is no more a legitimate topic for public comment than the management of a private family, or the conduct of one's servants, or the amount of a private meat bill.

It is for this reason, we trust, that the "New-York papers" have forborne to make this *exposé* the theme of editorial comment,—as though it were equally important with the downfall of a dynasty or the success or failure of an Administration. The Press, we hope, is getting out of its swaddling clothes, and beyond the toys and baubles of its childhood, and inclined to devote itself to the serious business of the world. Of course, men like to read stories of private scandal and damaging attacks upon private character. But there are a good many very low and base cravings and passions, to which no man, with a proper sense of self-respect, would consent to minister, however profitable it might be.

Switzerland and Mazzini.

The Swiss Government, at the instance of the Italian, has requested MAZZINI to leave the country, where he has for some time resided. The Government of King VICTOR EMMANUEL considered doubtless that the residence in such close proximity to their frontier of so dangerous a leader of the "Reds" as MAZZINI, was a source of serious danger to the existing order of things in Italy; and his alleged complicity in the recent plots discovered in Florence and Milan, probably served as an occasion for preferring a formal complaint before the authorities at Berne. The result is, according to the cable dispatch, that MAZZINI has virtually received notice to quit Swiss territory.

Switzerland has undoubtedly been placed in a difficult position through the part taken by the exile it had sheltered in conspiring against the Government of a neighboring and friendly nation, and may even in some quarters have laid herself open to the charge of having lowered her national dignity and sacrificed her independence by expelling MAZZINI from her borders at the dictation of a foreign Power. But the circumstances of the case are peculiar, and we think, on the whole, that she has done well, and that the cause of freedom in Europe will not be injured, but rather the reverse, by her action. Whatever the failings of the present Government of Italy, one has only to glance back ten years to reflect how infinitely preferable it is to the former state of affairs; and without being too sanguine one may fairly anticipate vast advances and progress of every kind during the coming ten years, without any violent disturbance of the political *status* of the Kingdom. None but the wildest fanatics can believe that anything but mischief could ensue to Italy even if the visionary schemes of MAZZINI and his friends could by any possibility be carried into effect. And at the present time, his objects are simply foolish, if not criminal. The whole tendency of the age in Europe now is toward progress, freedom, constitutional government, education and religious liberty, all of which, there is every reason to hope, will shortly be attained without violence and by peaceful and constitutional means. The day is over for plots, conspiracies and secret societies. Always evils, they were, perhaps, necessary evils twenty years ago. They were the natural correlatives of Governments like those of Austria and Naples. But now there is no conceivable good to be attained by them, least of all in Italy, where a fairly liberal and well-meaning Government is already struggling against difficulties and embarrassments on every side. MAZZINI's occupation is gone, and yet he perversely refuses to recognize the fact. If, as seems to have been the case, he has availed himself of the refuge awarded to him in Switzerland, to concoct plots which would have barely been justifiable even if directed against the throne of King Bomba, and are simply inexcusable when designed to overthrow the existing Government of Italy, Switzerland has done right in withdrawing from him the protection which he has justly forfeited.

Round-Brim and Broad-Cloth.

As Colonel PARKER is to give the new effort to civilize, and perhaps even Quakerize, (who knows?) the hitherto hostile Indians every advantage for a fair trial, and as the Friends, on their part, are said to have selected as agents men distinguished for a rare union of business tact with benevolence, of wide knowledge of human nature with spotless integrity, we may declare that the scheme is launched under favoring auspices. And there are other promising omens in the very peculiar circumstances of the "Indian situation" at this moment. In the first place—not to say it in any disparaging way—the hostile tribes were soundly thrashed by SHERIDAN and CUSTER, last Winter, and hence may be approached with peace offerings, without fear of the motive being misinterpreted. Again, the new agents and superintendents go well supplied with what are usually called "the sinews of war," but which are as emphatically the sinews of peace. They carry for disbursement the entire treaty appropriations of the House,—something over two millions; and though it is true that they take none of the funds proposed under the unratified treaties of last year, yet they have in their place the discretionary fund of two millions, to be expended, as Congress ordered, in "civilizing" the savage tribes.

Now, it is to be noted that, under this arrangement, we have still subsisting all the benefit which has ever been claimed by its friends in behalf of the Indian Bureau machinery. In the next place we may count on having purified the bureau organism by the introduction of honor, honesty, fidelity, business energy, philanthropy, and patriotism as its motive power, in the place of the selfish greed, the treachery, the negligence, the knavery, and the bold plunder, it is claimed, which have sometimes disgraced it. Finally, we have, for the first time in our history, the two great bodies of Government officials who come in contact with the Indian working harmoniously, instead of at cross-purposes. For the first time, we say, the army and the agents are at apparent accord; and the spectacle of the President, the General-in-Chief, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior and the Indian Commissioner pulling all one way, instead of *three* different ways, at least, as hitherto is most happily significant. Should the new Commission save us money, it would be gratifying; should it save us from war, it would be still more so; but should it both save us money and save us from war, it would mark a new era in the civil service.

The Defects of Social Machinery in New-York.

Very few American travelers return now from Europe without feeling a strong impression that what may be called our "social machinery" in American cities has broken down in a very miserable manner. The amazing advantages of the country strike the returned citizen at once—the practically unlimited area and proportional demand for labor, the corresponding ease with which questions of pauperism and reform are settled and the magnificent opportunity presented here for the development of the individual. He also feels at once the immense national elation and the consciousness of superiority among his countrymen, arising from a somewhat limited acquaintance with other countries and their advantages. And if of philosophical turn of mind, he is contented that Americans should possess that without which no people has ever become great—a strong sense of nationality and overweening national pride. But as our supposed traveler begins to settle himself down to daily business and every-day life, he soon feels how very defective and rough the machinery of society is, compared with the European. If he has recently lived in London, he has been in the habit of writing a letter to an address in the neighboring block and getting his answer in an hour or two, and of carrying on his correspondence with the rapidity and accuracy of a law of nature. As a business man, time is everything to him, and in England he has found time almost doubled to him by the convenience and rapidity of this machinery. Here he finds no speed and little certainty, and he must continually resort to messengers or telegrams—the latter often as slow as the English mails. All his connections with the outside world are impeded. He feels as an American does going to Russia, where he must use post-chaises instead of rail-cars. His efficiency as a business man is just so much lessened. Moreover, if engaged in important affairs in the centre of business, he has practically but about four or five working hours, in which great results must be accomplished. From ten to three, minutes are of priceless value to him, and yet if he has in that period any distant engagement, he finds the utmost difficulty in any rapid movements. The omnibuses are far slower than the English, the horse-cars are often blocked and delayed, and he has not his great resource in London, a Hansom-cab to go at extra speed, and in which he can read and examine his papers. At great expense and trouble he must find a hack, and make but a slow journey with that, and have, perhaps, a dispute with the driver at the end. If he lives up town, he discovers that all the usual conveniences due to the citizen are neglected, the sidewalks cumbered with boxes or dug up with building, the streets dirty or dusty, the horse-cars crowded to suffocation, and the omnibuses packed beyond endurance. No Police appears anywhere guarding the comfort of the private citizen.

In the Summer season he has been accustomed in England to enjoy his delightful rural retreat, some twenty miles from the "city," and in half an hour to find himself within a stone's throw of his place of business.

Here his daily entrance to the business quarter is an arduous struggle with crowds, dust and room in various vehicles. As he leaves Wall-street, he must, if going to the Hudson River Station, allow at least three-quarters of an hour to reach it, and expect to stand in a crowded car the whole way. Then follows a slow, dusty journey of an hour, and in two hours he has reached his villa, twenty miles away. His experience on the Harlem Road is equally aggravating. Everything seems arranged to delay and annoy the active business man, and such a thing as comfort is not regarded.

If our supposed American traveler has resided recently in Paris, the great contrast will be first felt in the working of the domestic machinery. Here all is jar and roughness and comparative confusion; there all went with the regularity and smoothness of clock-work. One day his cook warns him; another, his chambermaid suddenly leaves; another, his waiters; his time and vitality, or those of his Wife, are spent in arranging successive administrations of servants, who manage nothing well and never know their business. His expenses are double what they were in Paris, and yet he has not half the comfort or elegance. If, disliking the trouble of a large house, he searches for a European "flat," no such thing of a respectable kind can be found.

The results of all this "breaking down" of and confusion of social machinery are beginning to be lamentably apparent in the crowds of Americans who take up their residence abroad. Feeling that the comfort and rational convenience of the individual are so little regarded under a democracy, they prefer the more artificial but comfortable arrangements under the monarchies and despotisms of Europe. Tens of thousands of Americans now live permanently in European cities.

But this is not the worst evil. We all enjoy less and accomplish less in life through these maladjustments and inconveniences. When one thinks of the vast capital in New-York, the unbounded energy and inventiveness of its citizens, and the little score an American puts on money, it seems incredible that this City in its public conveniences can remain so much like a third-rate European town. Why does not some one of our wealthy organizers give us *cabs*? Why is there no act of Legislature passed limiting numbers in a given public vehicle, or proportioning fares to the comfort enjoyed? Why do we not have an underground or elevated railway? Above all, why does not some one organize a line of small steamers to connect different parts of New-York Island together?

Suppose, for instance, that the Hudson River Road connected at Fifty-first-street with a line of quick ferry-boats, stopping, say, at Fourteenth and Chambers streets and the Battery, or the Harlem Road at Harlem River in a similar manner, with fast boats on the east side, what a vast difference would at once be made in the speed and comfort of connection between the business part of the City and the country to the north. These connections do exist in one direction with considerable convenience—toward the west, and New-Jersey is reaping the profit from it; but the great *trend* of population will always be northward from this Island. Why will not some organizing brain do something to remove these many annoyances and obstacles to the progress of our great City, and make New-York at length equal to the European capitals?

MINOR TOPICS.

We cannot credit the dispatch given yesterday, from Key West, that a Spanish commander in Cuba had issued an order providing for a general execution of native men and boys, for a general burning of houses, and for a general kidnapping of women. It is true that during the rebellion the Spaniards have carried out a most ferocious and sanguinary policy; but if Count VALMASEDA has issued such a proclamation as is attributed to him, and if it be not promptly withdrawn and its author punished by the Captain-General, there will be a storm of indignation throughout the civilized world that will bode ill to Spanish domination in Cuba,—and there will burst forth in this country a fierce and irrepressible sympathy for the revolutionary Cubans that will yet make itself felt in the neighborhood of the Moro and the Cabanas.

The Wall-street brokers must submit to assessment, as per official decision from Washington, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

We have so much general talk about "City Corruption," that everybody contents himself with vague denunciations and cries of the "necessity of reform." But in Friday's TIMES a correspondent states one particular case that would furnish the Citizens' Association, or any man or men with enough patriotism and money at command, material for a specific prosecution of offenders. It was in reference to the late unnecessary repaving of William-street. Says the writer:

"Among the charges was one for over $900 for surveying. Now, no survey was ever made. Any one looking at the map can see that some clerk has only copied an old corporation map, taking a few hours' time, and charging $[illegible] therefor, and a huge surveyor's bill is made out, and the citizens are swindled out of the balance. And the worst of it is, they took a very old map to copy, for I can show landmarks that have been removed over twenty years, that are set down on this so-called survey of 1868. I called on the Croton Board. They contended that it made no difference whether surveyed or not."

This case is simple, clear and straightforward. If the facts are as stated, it could not be a very difficult matter to follow up, and it ought to be put through.

A reporter of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, in giving the evidence in the Haggerty case, alludes to Dr. A. B. CLARK, of No. 203 Court-street, an able physician and most estimable gentleman, as "very nervous and much agitated" in giving his evidence, and that he finally "retired in evident discomfiture." There is doubtless no malice in the reporter's language, but it is cruel carelessness which indited it, since the nervousness of Dr. CLARK is a constitutional infirmity. The language of the reporter is unfortunately calculated to damage, by the inferences which readers of it are apt to draw, the professional prospects of Dr. CLARK, as well as his personal reputation.

The London *Daily News* thinks the better plan with the *Alabama* quarrel may be to give it *time*, which will heal it. Perhaps it will. But it is a dangerous thing for nations to keep such questions outstanding, or to postpone their settlement indefinitely. It is not to time that we leave festering sores.

VALLANDIGHAM is attempting to show that it was not he who caused the defeat of Mr. CHASE at the nominating Convention. He argues that if SEYMOUR had proposed the nomination of CHASE, "CHASE would have been nominated, and President to-day, and the Democratic Party, with its bold, brave man at the front, in power." He repeats that but one course could have commanded success in the election—the nomination of CHASE, who "had brains enough to comprehend that if he was to overpower the strong-minded, strong-willed audacity of the Republican leaders, it was alone by antagonizing to it the strong-minded, strong-willed audacity of the 'Copperheads' of the Democratic Party." It is quite true that CHASE had a chance of election if he had received the Tammany nomination on his own platform; but VALLANDIGHAM makes a great mistake in supposing that CHASE or any other man had any chance whatever of success on a Copperhead or Vallandigham platform.

The new treaty of friendship between France and Madagascar gives to each country the privilege of establishing schools in the other. Whether the fertile island will become imbued with French ideas, or the French people are in danger of being changed into Madagascarenes, is not a difficult problem to solve.

It is years since the simple caloric engine of ERICSSON was, temporarily at least, discarded for use in propelling vessels and other things needing vast power, and found a very wide circle of usefulness in light mechanical, domestic and other such labor. The enormous expense attending the production of electricity has hitherto been the reason why that has not been used as a motive power. But a similar ingenuity (that of a French engineer, by name GAZAL) has made a little electric engine for attachment to a sewing-machine. The "pile," placed in a convenient corner, or concealed in a footstool, supplies the motive power, touching a button applies it, and, at an expense of about eighteen or twenty cents per day, the little engine saves much effort, strength and really fatiguing labor. Of course, it may be applied to other things. And, although electricity costs about thirty times as much as steam, its neat, compact and easily applied action, will undoubtedly come into wide use for much work involving delicate movement in domestic or manufacturing affairs.

Mr. GRAVES, the Liverpool Member of Parliament, has introduced a bill into Parliament looking to a very sensible modification of English postal rates—a matter of much discussion nowadays. At present four ounces of printed matter may be sent to any part of Great Britain for one penny. Mr. GRAVES proposes merely that two ounces shall be carried for a half penny. The French subdivisions of grade are rather complex, descending for various kinds of printed matter to one-sixth of an ounce. But the new proposition of Mr. GRAVES is a good one and equitable; for at present the postage on many newspapers in England is as great as the cost of the paper itself. Our own lowest single rate is now about the same as the English—two cents for all under four ounces. We might take a lesson in the logic of equity from Mr. GRAVES.

The London *Globe* makes the best hit at the great *Times*, the thunderer, that we remember to have seen lately. Speaking of the mystery with which the *Times* tried to invest the quiet and sensible course of Lord STANLEY on the Irish Church bill matter, it thus characterizes the "super-judicial admonitions," the constant errors and imposing bombast of that "great organ:"

"The *Times*, if a splendid reporter, is a sorry prophet. There is generally something august in its arrogance; mostly something sinister in its inspiration. . . . . A record of its own tergiversations would constitute the most tedious indictment of abandoned immorality ever read; yet with what an air of majesty will this self-appointed censor of the world sit in judgment on the kings and rulers and teachers of men!"

A reading of parallel columns, by way of prophecy and retrospection, taken fairly and without garbling, too, from the "giant journal," would read very comically, to say the least.

One of the Fenian leaders has turned his attention to the business of encouraging Irish emigration to the South and West, and securing lands and employment for them. This is a sensible movement. There are in this City alone, for example, a hundred thousand very poor and very hard-working Irish men and women, who, if they could be properly settled on the unoccupied but fertile lands of the Southern and Western States and Territories, would be able in a few years to secure for themselves independence. They remain crowded in great cities, where they live in abject poverty, and look forward to nothing but a funeral with a long line of carriages after the hearse. Were they to get for themselves a bit of land—which all the Irish are so anxious to do in their native country—it would not only be better for them but for their posterity of the next generation.

AMUSEMENTS.

Entertainments of the Day.

There will be matinées at all the theatres to-day. Except at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, where the regular change of programme brings "Barbe Bleue" before the footlights, the representations will be repetitions only of evening performances that have had reference during the week, and of which announcements printed elsewhere supply full particulars. The very interesting Saturday afternoon concerts at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, may be attended as usual. Mr. SAMUEL P. WARREN, of Grace Church, will this time preside at the grand organ.

In the evening, to return to City affairs, Mlle. TOSTES will be the recipient of a benefit at the Academy of Music, where all the artistes of the Fifth-avenue Theatre, (closed for the occasion,) and the lady herself, will appear in "Le Mariage Aux Lanternes," in the second act of "La Belle Helene," and in "Monsieur Chanflouri."

Unjust Assessments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have the misfortune of being the owner of two lots on Fifty-eighth and Fifth-ninth streets, 100 feet east from Fifth-avenue, on which I am assessed $[illegible] each, for the proposed widening of Fifth-avenue at the Park entrance. Whom this money goes to enrich I do not know, but I am sure that I am so much the poorer without any benefit that I can see. I am a mechanic, working at days' labor, do not ride in a carriage and can ill afford to pay for this improvement, which, it strikes me, benefits those who ride and drive in the Park, and, I am told, enhances enormously the value of two or three owners fronting on the proposed improvement. Can you not say something which will shame the parties at the bottom of this thing from this robbery of me? Why should my property be assessed any more than a lot in Wall-street for this assessment? It is cannot be assessed on that class of citizens who benefit by it in their daily rides and drives, let it be paid by the City, and then, if it is really a public convenience, I will willingly pay my share. L. M.

The Widening of Fifth-Avenue.

The attention of owners of property liable to be assessed for widening Fifth-avenue at Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, is directed to a notice in another column. It is alleged that it is a scheme for the benefit of a few interested individuals under the guise of a public benefit.

Appointments by the Surveyor of the Port.

General MORGAN, Surveyor of the Port of New-York, has made the following appointments of Deputies: [illegible] B. FRANKLIN, Esq. This gentleman has been connected with the department for the last twenty-seven years. Colonel SILAS W. BURT and EDWARD DE FOREST, Esq.

ALBANY.

The Gas Bill in the Senate—Railroad Bills Pending—The Tax Commissioners' Muddle.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 30, 1869.

THE GAS BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Gas bill, which passed the Assembly by so large a majority on Wednesday, is in the hands of the Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs. Senator NORTON tried to get it referred to another committee, on the ground that the Committee on Municipal Affairs had already reported adversely to a bill of a similar character, but he failed on a point of courtesy. The Committee on Municipal Affairs is composed of Senators CROWLEY, (Chairman,) CREAMER, PALMER, BARNES and KENNEDY—only one of whom (BARNES) is interested, so far as known, in gas companies. The bill will be discussed in Committee to-night, and probably reported favorably to-morrow. All the New-York Senators will support it, and, if it is defeated, it will be by country members and Republicans. The $125,000 fund sent up here by the gas companies to kill the bill awaits its customers, and the ultimate fate of the bill will test the comparative venality of the Senate and Assembly.

GREASE THE TRACK.

It is now pretty well settled that the Legislature will adjourn on Thursday next. All private and local bills that do not get through to-day and to-morrow will stand a slim chance, for next week the railroad interest is expected to monopolize the attention of the Legislature. A multitude of bills in this interest are pending, and as they are backed by the most money they must be the first served. The Consolidated Railroad bill and the Central Scrip bill are to be reported from the Senate Railroad Committee to-day—not favorably, but "for consideration." The latter is deemed of little importance by the railroad men now in case the former passes, and the chief objection urged against the first in Committee was that it might be used as a means to increase the stock of railroad companies and aid the schemes of speculators. The Harlem Depot bill will be reported favorably to-morrow by the Committee on Municipal Affairs, with an amendment that the Railroad Company shall pay the City of New-York the full value of the streets occupied by the depot. The amendment was proposed by Senator KENNEDY, and reads as follows:

"Compensation shall be made to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and other corporations or persons, as the same shall be respectively entitled thereto, for the property to be taken under the provisions of this act; such compensation to be ascertained in the same manner as is provided for appraising real estate taken by railroad corporations under the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same,' passed April 2, 1850.

In addition to the above there is a large batch of Metropolitan steam railroad bills pending, none of which have been acted upon except SWAIN'S two-tier road, which has passed the Assembly. Two or three underground or tunnel roads have been reported favorably, but as they conflict with each other in some portions of the route, an effort is being made to reconcile the the antagonism by a combination. The "Arcade" road was reported favorably in the Assembly and "for consideration" in the Senate a week ago or more, but in the absence of its fugleman, SAYTER, it has been allowed to rest upon its laurels. He reappeared on the scene, however, this morning, and an advance movement in his project will speedily follow. There is no concealing the fact that "Arcade" is the pet among all the City railroad schemes before the Legislature, and there is a general disposition to permit the alleged impracticability of the project to be tested by actual experiment. This and two or three other different schemes for steam communication between the lower and upper end of the City are likely to pass, and the public will then have an opportunity to see which is best.

THE TAX COMMISSIONERS' BILL.

It is generally conceded that the smartest trick played here this session was that of RICHMOND in the matter of the Tax Commissioners' bill, the particulars of which were given in yesterday's dispatches. There seems to be no possible way of getting the bill before the Assembly again this session except by unanimous consent, which, of course, will not be given. It is reported that the Senate (or the "ring" portion thereof) which, it will be recollected, passed the bill with only four opposition votes, threaten to defeat every important bill coming from the Assembly, unless the Tax Commissioners' bill passes that body; but that is a game which one House can play as well as the other. As an excuse for the manœuvre of Mr. RICHMOND, it is alleged that the majority of the Committee on Cities sprung their report on the minority, and refused to allow them time to prepare a minority report. S.

The Tax Commissioners' Bill—Filibustering Tactics—The School Bill Signed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, April 30.

The afternoon session of the Assembly was consumed in filibustering against the Tax Commissioners' bill, for fear that the third reading of bills might be finished before the hour of adjournment, and thus allow an opportunity to get in the report on the Tax Commissioners' bill. The Clerk was required to read each bill through, and in a slow, distinct tone of voice. The reading soon became a bore, and after two or three bills had been finished, a motion was made to adjourn till to-morrow, and carried. Mr. RICHMAN protested on behalf of the Democratic members, that they were not responsible for the conduct of the House in thus delaying business, but the first member who demanded that the Clerk should read a bill through was Mr. MURPHY, a Democrat. The Democracy are greatly enraged to think they cannot get the Tax Commissioners' bill to a vote after having got everything "fixed" to secure its passage. The Governor has signed the School bill.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, April 30.

The bill to widen Underhill-avenue, Brooklyn, was, on motion of Mr. FRENCH, recommitted to the Committee on Municipal Affairs.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars of the State of New-York. To amend the charter of the Insurers' Indemnity Company of the City of New-York. To amend the charters of Cambridge and Canandaigua. For a manual labor school on the Tonawanda Reservation. In relation to the Cooperstown and Susquehanna Valley Railroad, (17 to 6.) Authorizing the paving of certain streets in Brooklyn. To amend the articles of incorporation of the New-York Dispensary. For an Eastern Boulevard in Westchester County. Incorporating the Fort Ann Water Works. Authorizing the sale of Malcolm Block, Oswego. In relation to the Genesee Canal, Brooklyn. Authorizing the drainage of certain avenues in Brooklyn. For paving Bushwick-avenue, Brooklyn. For the construction of a sewer in Gravesend, Kings County. To close a portion of Dick-street, Brooklyn. To repeal the law of 1866 relating to the repairs and sidewalks in the Town and County of Oswego. The Town Binding bill, (19 to 11.)

YEAS—Messrs. Cardwell, Chapman, Edwards, Grant, Graham, Hale, Hubbard, Humphrey, Matteson, Morris, Norton, O'Donnell, Parker, Pierson, Rathbun, Sharpe, Wood, Van Voorhis, Williams—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnes, Bradley, Campbell, Crowley, Fisher, Kennedy, Morgan, Murphy, Nichols, Nixon, Palmer—11.

Providing for additional compensation for clerks in the general departments of the State Government. The General Appropriation bill. To amend the charter of Mohawk. To authorize a tax of one and one-half mile for extraordinary repairs of canals. (25 to 7.) Extending Madison-avenue. Incorporating the Guardian Insurers' Indemnity Company of New-York. To authorize the removal of certain sing sing prisoners to the Albany Penitentiary. For the payment of fees to the Kings County Sheriff for the confinement of prisoners on civil process. To widen Ninth-avenue and Fifteenth-street, Brooklyn. Relative to widening the Coney Island Plank road. For the payment of certain certificates held by the soldiers of 1812.

REPORTS.

To authorize the Comptroller of Brooklyn to issue registered bonds. To incorporate the village of Chateaugay. To incorporate the Hanscom Club Company. To close a portion of Waterstreet, Brooklyn. For a town hall in Oswego. To reorganize the Fire Department of Brooklyn. Relative to the Court of Oyer and Terminer in New-York, Mr. FOLGER dissenting. To authorize the increase of stock in the New-York Central Railroad, for consideration, Mr. MORGAN dissenting. To authorize the consolidation of certain railroads, for consideration, adversely. To creating Nassau County, adversely. To amend the Metropolitan Railroad bill. The bill to extend the time for the completion of the Buffalo City Railway was reported complete and ordered to a third reading. To close part of the Huntersfly road, Brooklyn. To amend the State Excise law. To incorporate the American Trust Company of New-York. To incorporate the Real Estate Insurance Company of New-York. To incorporate the Great Neck Dock. For the erection of an almshouse in Brooklyn.

A resolution was adopted that the Claim and Appropriation bill shall be the special order for to-morrow noon. Mr. O'DONNELL called up the resolution to amend the Constitution so that the fiscal year shall commence on the 1st of December. Lost. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Providing for the custody and care of insane criminals. In relation to road from Warsaw to the Erie Railroad. To authorize the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad Company to take increased fare. Extending the time for commencing the Schenectady and Utica Railroad. In relation to the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad. Providing for the appointment by the Canal Auditor of eight additional inspectors—69 to 42.

BILLS PASSED.

Requiring ferry companies to place gates on their docks and boats. To amend the charter of the Binghamton and Port Dickinson Railroad. To authorize the sale of certificates of sales of lands for taxes held by the State. Relative to contracts for constructing the Oneida Lake Canal—68 to 54. To amend the charter of the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company. Relative to the Surrogate's Court in Orange County. For relief of soldiers of 1812. To authorize the Highland Bridge Company to build a bridge across Harlem River.

ANOTHER VETO MESSAGE.

A message was received from the Governor vetoing the bill amending the charter of Oswego. He objects that the bill provides for the election of five Supervisors, while already it has one Supervisor in addition to the one elected by the town of which it is a part. The town would then have six. It is well known that Supervisors are not proportioned to population, but, as a rule, every town is entitled to representation in the County Board. Even on the principle of proportionate population, this bill would give more than its share to the town of Oswego, as proved by the figures. Another insuperable objection is that the bill does not indicate by its title the full object. While by its title it purports simply to amend the charter, the bill really works a material change in the County Government. In such a change the people of the other towns have an interest, yet the title of this bill affords them no notice of its provisions. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

This afternoon, in the Assembly, on motion of Mr. TRUMAN, the Governor's veto of the bill amending the charter of Owego was tabled by a vote of 45 to 34.

BILLS PASSED.

For enlarging the boundaries of the village of Geneva. To incorporate the village of Port Henry. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet Meeting—General Sickles to be Minister to Spain—The Tax on Brokers to be Collected—Dispatches from Minister Rosecrans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 30.

The only event of the day was the Cabinet meeting. Secretaries FISH and BOUTWELL returned this morning, and all the members were present except Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who will not return until Monday. There are various reports afloat as to the subjects under consideration. Some aver that it was settled that General SICKLES goes to Spain, and others that the finishing touch was given to Mr. MOTLEY'S instructions. But the only thing reasonably certain on these points is, that independent of what transpired in Cabinet to-day, General SICKLES will probably receive the appointment indicated, and Mr. MOTLEY will soon depart for England, either with or without instructions.

THE BROKERS' TAX.

The gentlemen who came over here some days ago in the interest of the Wall-street bankers for the purpose of endeavoring to effect a reversal of the decision of Mr. WEBSTER, left town tonight, disgusted and disappointed. It is estimated that the enforcement of the decision made to-day by Commissioner DELANO, which affirms the position taken by Mr. WEBSTER, will increase the Internal Revenue receipts of New York by at least $10,000,000.

THE COMING WAR WITH ENGLAND.

A leading member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in a recent conversation on the subject of the *Alabama* claims and the probabilities of a war with England, scouted the latter proposition as utterly absurd and preposterous. Among the reasons advanced by him against a war with England were:

First, it would necessarily be a naval war, for the invasion and conquest of Canada would be only the work of a week. Being a naval war, the destruction of the commerce and shipping of both countries would be almost the only result. England has three times the number of steam vessels that we have, all her passenger and mail steamships being available at twenty-four hours' notice as a war flotilla.

Second, a war with England would cost the United States at least $2,000,000,000, which would eventually end in repudiation. Meanwhile the incidental loss and suffering to both countries would be incalculable.

Third, the United States cannot afford to hold the British North American possessions as conquered provinces. Four millions of discontented people on the north, and as many millions more on the south would produce a state of affairs anything but pleasant.

These in brief are a few of the reasons which render war with England improbable, if not impossible.

THE BRAZILIAN MISSION.

As to the Brazilian Mission nothing further can be said than that the Missouri Senators seem to be very confident that Ex-Congressman BLOW will be the fortunate candidate.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

It transpires that of the May interest on the Five-twenties, amounting to $24,000,000, seven-eighths of which is payable at New-York, about one-third of the amount payable at that City was anticipated under the rebate of six per cent. as provided in the Secretary's order. This is a much larger amount than has generally been supposed would be called for, and indicates that the plan is not by any means likely to prove the failure that was predicted.

MINISTER WASHBURNE.

Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE, Minister to France, calls to-morrow for that country. He has not visited this city for some time past—in fact, has not been here since he left before the adjournment of Congress. Mr. FRANK MOORE, his Assistant Secretary of Legation, received Mr. WASHBURNE'S instructions from the State Department. The gossips make the comment on this, that Mr. WASHBURNE was not particularly anxious to meet Secretary FISH, possibly because of Mr. WASHBURNE'S action in the matter of consulate appointments, &c., during his brief term at the head of the State Department.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Mr. CLAPP, the new Congressional Printer, has commenced the work of reorganizing the force at the Government Printing Office. Several changes were made, among them the following: H. C. OTIS, of Ohio, to be foreman; D. W. FLYNN, of New-York, to be assistant-foreman; J. C. SHARKLIN, to be foreman of the job department; C. B. BROOK, Maine, to be foreman of the Patent Office printing. These appointments are said to be excellent, and to be well calculated to promote the greater efficiency of the office.

CONGRESSIONAL EXCURSION TO CUBA.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee, or at least a sub-committee of the same, intend to visit Cuba and St. Domingo next September, notwithstanding the repeated denials which have been made on that subject. General BANKS has drawn $8,000 from the House contingent funds for this purpose.

GENERAL QUINBY.

The reappointment of General QUINBY as United States Marshal for the Northern District of New-York, was necessitated by the fact that the man nominated, confirmed and commissioned was ISAAC N. QUINBY, whereas the real name is ISAAC F. QUINBY. The only way out of the difficulty was to suspend the imaginary gentleman under the Tenure-of-Office act, and appoint the real man *ad interim*, sending the fact to the Senate next session, which body will doubtless concur in the suspension and confirm the real QUINBY.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.

The recent order of the War Department for the resumption of recruiting for the United States Army, is merely to keep up the force of the different regiments, as stated in these dispatches last evening. The Secretary of War estimates that the present reduction of the army from expiration of terms of service, desertions, deaths and other causes, is at the rate of about 1,000 per month.

FERRY FULLER AND THE INDIAN BUSINESS.

The following letter, which is one of several constituting a racy correspondence now put into Court at Washington, to establish the claim of General THOS. EWING, Jr., to the profits of certain joint transactions with FERRY FULLER in the "Indian business," has never been printed in its original purity of style and expression. It deserves a literal publication, to correct misrepresentations arising from the garbled version:

JAN 25th 1869.

Dear General

I am in Receipt of yours of 18th Inst. I wrote HUNTINGTON that C. EWING had large interests in the Contracts and vouchers and all would be right, as soon as the Appropriations were maid. I shel come to Washington Just as soon as I am relieved or before if not relieved by 15th of Febr. I shel come on and we can then fix all up.

About the House I will see you on that matter also I shel not close on the House now.

Now Genrl I am after A bigger and more profitabel enterprise than Indian Business can be I can place you and HUNTINGTON in it it costs nothing only to git A Bill endorsed by Congress to pay Intrest on State Bonds for Levee purposes this will work and cost nothing.

Why did you not git Apt as I wrote you by Solicitor to appear in the wine cases you let A good thing slip.

I wish you would do all you can for Col CLEAVE Apt in my place I am anctious to have him Appointed for Several Reasons if he is Apt I will Join you and Remaine in N. O, and the South and forward business to you, for I could then have a base for A fine Business and all claims and suits coming through the Custom House I could place in your hands and it is all cash and but little Delay.

Write me soon all of the news, and believe me

Truly your friend

P. FULLER

District of Columbia, to wit:

I, R. J. MEIGS, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, hereby certify that the foregoing is truly copied from the original paper writing filed in this office, as Exhibit A to Thos. Ewing's affidavit filed in Equity, Cause No. 1,876, Docket 9, on the 30th of March, 1869.

Witness my hand and seal of said Court, this 21st of April, 1869. R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.

PERSONAL.

Some fifteen or twenty Senators are still in the city, among them are Messrs. Sumner, Pomeroy, Thayer, Trumbull, McDonald, Cragin, Schurz, Morton, Drake, Sprague, Corbett, Sawyer, Abbott and Pool. Messrs. CRAGIN and SPRAGUE left for New-York to-night. General RAWLINS, Secretary of War, accompanied by his wife, left to-night for New-York and Connecticut to be absent for a few days.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 30.

DISPATCHES FROM MINISTER ROSECRANS.

The statement that Dr. BRINK, United States Vice-Consul at the City of Mexico, yesterday brought important dispatches from Minister ROSECRANS, has excited public curiosity as to their contents. They were delivered to President GRANT to-day, and by him transferred to the Secretary of State. Although their precise terms has not officially transpired, it is stated, in usually well-informed circles, that General ROSECRANS, who, contrary to former rumors, is in pleasant and friendly terms with the Mexican Government, has communicated to our own Government his views of the condition of that country, showing the dangers to which it is constantly exposed from domestic disturbances, and the pecuniary embarrassments which prevent its national and social improvement. He makes various suggestions, and recommends the immediate action of the Government in affording to American citizens such guarantees of protection as will encourage them to avail themselves of the opportunity to secure important material interests to the United States, and at the same time benefit the Republic of Mexico.

THE TAX ON BROKERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided in the matter of the appeal of CLARK, DODGE & Co. from an assessment made by the Assessor of the Thirty-second District of New-York:

First—That a person, firm or company having a place of business where credits are opened by the deposit or collection of money or currency subject to be paid or transferred on a draft, check or order, or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange or promissory notes, must be regarded as a banker or bankers, under section 79 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended July 13, 1866, and as such are liable to a tax of one twenty-fourth of one per centum per month upon their capital employed in the business of banking, beyond the average amount invested in United States Bonds, and a like tax of one twenty-fourth of one per centum upon the average amount of deposits of money subject to payment by check or draft, or represented by certificates of deposits or otherwise, whether payable on demand or at some future day, under the one hundred and tenth section of the said act of June 30, 1864, as amended; and that under this rule and decision Clark, Dodge & Co. are bankers, and are liable to said tax on their capital and deposits.

Second—That in ascertaining the amount of capital of such person, firm or company, all moneys used and employed in the business of banking, except deposits, should be regarded as capital and taxed as such; and it is immaterial whether this capital is furnished by the person or persons constituting the firm or company, or borrowed for the purpose of being used in the business of the bank; and if borrowed, it is immaterial upon what security time the loan is made. In large cities, where money is borrowed short, loans frequently changed furnish as certain and reliable capital for banking purposes as much longer loans in the country. In all such cases the average amount thus borrowed and employed in the business of banking should be ascertained and treated and taxed as capital.

Third—That in ascertaining the amounts of deposits there should be included as deposits the average per month of sums of money deposited with such person, firm or company, subject to payment by check or draft, or represented by certificates of deposit or otherwise, whether payable on demand or at some future day, for which such person, firm or company pay interest, as well as all like sums for which no interest is paid.

Fourth—That the same person, firm or company may be engaged in business as brokers and bankers, and in such case the payment of taxes as brokers does not release from the liability to pay taxes on capital and deposits employed in their business as bankers.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

The Attorney-General has decided that Collectors of Customs are entitled since July, 1868, to retain $2,000 a year out of the moneys received from importers for the storage of goods in private bonded warehouses. He has disallowed the claim of Naval Officers and Surveyors to this compensation, unless when performing the duties of Collectors.

NATIONAL BANK ABSTRACT.

The abstract of the fifty-six national banks of the City of New-York, at the close of business on the 17th inst., shows the aggregate resources to be $426,000,000; including legal tenders, $17,000,000, and three per cent. certificates, $31,000,000.

GENERAL GRANT NOT TO VISIT CALIFORNIA.

Representative SARGENT, of California, asked President GRANT to-day, as a matter of interest to the Pacific coast, whether he intended, as reported, to visit California during the coming Summer, when the President replied that the distance was too great, and, besides, he could not spare the time from his official duties.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company having written to the Secretary of the Interior that the road is nearly finished, and that rails of the two roads will probably be joined next week, the latter replied to-day that it is deemed advisable the Commissioners designated to examine the completed sections of that road, upon which a report has not yet been made, should examine and report upon the road from the thousandth mile-post to the promontory summit as soon as the requisite forms are complied with.

NEW REVENUE REGULATIONS.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has issued new blank forms and regulations for the refunding of taxes under the act of April 10, 1868, upon tobacco, cigars and snuff. The claimants are required to furnish evidence proving to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the tax imposed by said act has been previously paid, which evidence must in all cases include the affidavit of the manufacturer or some other person who paid the tax, corroborated by the certificate of the Assessor and Collector who made the assessment and collection, or the Assessors then in office. In describing the goods, the kind, the number of boxes or packages, the marks and brands thereon, the collection district, the number of the factory and the inspector's name, must all be given in full, and in all cases where claims are made for refunding tax paid on imported cigars before any claim can be allowed a full and complete identification of the goods must be made, and where the goods, either foreign or domestic, have passed through different hands since the payment of the tax, it will be necessary to trace the goods through the different names by which they have passed from the manufacturer or manufacturer to the claimant, and any failure of the claimant thus to identify and trace back the goods of the person or persons who paid the tax will be held as sufficient reason for rejecting the claim. All affidavits required to be made under this general regulation must be made before persons competent to administer oaths. All certificates of collection of internal revenue must be authenticated by their official seal. The form is intended alike in a case where claims are made for refunding tax paid on imported cigars—as on cigars, snuff, and tobacco of domestic manufacture.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following appointments have been made by the President:

Alfred Sanford, Supervising Inspector of steamboats for the Fourth District.

Pension Agents—Alexander Clapperton at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation; Harrison Adrian, at Baltimore, Md.; Samuel McKee, at Louisville, Ky.; Wm. O. Goodloe, at Lexington, Ky.

Wm. Vincent has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Wire in Park-Place.

At 12:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the sub-cellar of the extensive double building Nos. 49 and 51 Park-place, occupied by the Glen Cove Starch Manufacturing Company, on the first floor. The flames originated in some unknown way among the stock piled up in boxes in the sub-cellar, and though they failed to burst forth in any considerable volume, the smoke was most profuse and dense, making it difficult for the firemen to gain access to the seat of fire. By great exertions, however, the firemen succeeded in throwing several streams of water on the burning mass of boxes, and in an hour the fire was declared to be extinguished. Owing to the firm not knowing precisely the amount of stock stored in the sub-cellar, which was all destroyed, and in the basement floor, which was considerably damaged by water and smoke, no correct estimate can yet be formed regarding the actual loss sustained. The damage will probably reach the neighborhood of $10,000 on stock, upon which there are the following insurances: Connecticut, of Hartford, $2,500; Phœnix, of Hartford, $10,000; Peter Cooper, of New-York, $8,000; North British and Mercantile, of London, $30,000; Hartford, $12,500; Western, Buffalo, and Mutual, of Buffalo, $5,000 each; Mechanics', of Chicago, $5,000—total, $76,000. The building is owned by J. S. Bussing, and is only slightly damaged. The upper floors of the building are occupied as the Newsboys' Lodging House, but no damage was occasioned therein.

Coroner's Cases.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of the man who was frightfully mangled and killed, on Tuesday night, by being run over by a Hudson River Railroad train. It appears that the deceased, who has been identified as WM. T. NYES, a painter, recently in the employ of ROBERT REINHART, No. 146 East Eighteenth-street, was intoxicated on the day of his death, and was advised by his employer to go home. The next that was seen of him, by his friends was in the Morgue. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

LUKE TIERNEY, a laborer, was found dead yesterday, in the basement of No. 410 Water-street.

BRIDGET MCDERMOTT, aged 40, and a native of Ireland, died suddenly, yesterday, at No. 62 Baxter-street, from unknown causes.

Another Snook Robbery.

Yesterday afternoon another cash-box went the way of many predecessors, and fell among thieves. Two gentlemanly persons entered the shipping office of HERMAN KOOP, No. 8 Hanover-street, and while one acted as his cover the other walked away with the cash-box, containing $600 in gold and notes valued at $7,000. The robbery was not discovered until both men had been gone so long as to render pursuit impossible.

The Case of Young Chalmers.

The Grand Jury of Quebec, as already announced by telegraph, has indicted CHALMERS for *murder*, in having killed WHITTAKER, the British officer who had seduced his sister. The presiding Judge, in his charge to the jury, said:

"In every case of homicide, upon provocation, how great soever that provocation may be, if there be sufficient time for passion to subside, and for reason to interpose before the mortal blow is given, the homicide will be murder. If a man find another in the act of adultery with his wife, and in the first transport of passion kill him, this is manslaughter, but if he kill him after the fact and after a sufficient time for his passion to cool has intervened, it is murder. This was the law, as laid down by the best authorities."

We fear this doctrine would scarcely be accepted by the jury that acquitted COLE for the murder of HISCOCK, or suit a good many localities in this country where much more accommodating theories on the subject of murder seem to prevail.

A Disclaimer.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 30, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your notice of an alleged outrage upon a little girl which appeared in the various newspapers of to-day's issue, the person accused is represented as a member of our firm. This is incorrect. The individual in question has no business interest in the firm whatever, but was merely an employe. By inserting the above you will oblige Yours, respectfully,

KURSHEEDT & KING.

A. Raymond & Co.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., New-York.

Every garment warranted well made.—*Advertisement.*

A Clergyman.

"When I saw on the door as I entered these rooms, 'Teeth extracted absolutely without pain with nitrous oxide gas,' I thought it a very bold statement. I can now only say that it is strictly true." So wrote a clergyman on the scroll of the Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute, after having thirteen teeth extracted with a single dose of gas. Come to headquarters.—*Advertisement.*

Waltham Watches.

FULLER & CO., No. 25 John-st., New-York, offer single watches at wholesale prices, in all grades of these celebrated timekeepers, in solid gold and silver cases only.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 6 College-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

VERMONT SPRING WATER.—The great remedy for cancer, scrofula and kidney diseases. Sold by druggists. Depot at SCHIEFFELIN'S, No. 170 William-street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—Rare opportunity for large or small capitalists. No humbug. Call and see it at No. 602 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

If you want a Stylish Spring Overcoat

or Spring suit for a little money, go to

GEORGE W. WHITE & CO.,

Successors to White, Whitman & Co.,

Nos. 134 and 135 Broadway.

Don't Trifle with a Bad Cough or Cold,

when a remedy so sure, prompt and thorough as JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily obtained. Sold everywhere.

Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan.

The only reliable remedy for those brown discolorations on the face is PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful and well-known Dermatologist of No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere. This is no quack compound, getten up to impose upon the public, but the only remedy known to science, exclusively adapted for the removal of brown discolorations.

Meet & Chandon's

DRY IMPERIAL (PIN-POIL.)

Of the vintage 1858. For sale with all first-class dealers in wines here. ANTHONY OECHS,

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1869.

Window Shades.

Gilt, Painted, Frosted, Holland, &c., for dwellings, stores and churches. Shades lettered to order.

H. & J. L. KELTY & CO., Manufacturers

Wholesale and Retail, No. 447 Broadway.

Furniture Store at No. 621 Broadway.

Paper Hangings.

New patterns, wholesale or retail, at G. L. & J. R. KELTY & CO.'S Curtain Store, No. 447 Broadway, between Grand and Howard sts.—

A Card to the Ladies.

Ladies can have their faces enamaled in the most exquisite style, so as to last for one day or one year. The preparation used is purely vegetable and warranted not to injure the skin. It cannot be detected by the most close observer. Blemishes removed and eyebrows arranged so as to add much to the appearance of the face, by M. LAURSON, No. 949 Broadway.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only perfect Dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold every where, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

The New Fuller & Harrison "Finishing Tack Marker," and the "Goodrich" for all machines. I. W. BARNUM, No. 424 Broadway, three door below Bleecker-st., New-York. Tacking to order.

For the Best, most Fashionable and Durable BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS, go to RICHARDS' Emporium, No. 439 Sixth-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding Cards; also, Cards for Weddings, Tea, Crystal, Silver and Golden Weddings.

MARRIED.

BRAINERD—FREEMAN.—In Trinity Church, Portland, Conn., on Wednesday, April 28, 1869, by Rev. A. M. Ellery, D. D., LE ROY BRAINERD to MELIE D. FREEMAN, all of Portland. No cards.

BRIGHAM—BARNEY.—At Trinity Church, on Tuesday, April 27, by Rev. Samuel Cuthbert, T. WALTER BRIGHAM, of New-York, to ANNA R. ALVIN, eldest daughter of the late Jonathan Barney, Esq.

GRIFFIN—CHAPP.—At Monument, on Tuesday, April 27, by Rev. L. S. Wood, HENRY GRIFFIN to MARY ELLEN, daughter of James B. Chapp, Esq.

GRAY—MANSON.—On Thursday, April 29, at the residence of the bride's parents, Rev. W. A. Bartlett, of Fort Jervis, N. Y., to MY. JOHN GRAY to Miss ISABELLA C., only daughter of Daniel Manson, Esq., No cards.

KENNEDY—QUINN.—On Wednesday, April 28, at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, by Rev. Alfred Young, THOMAS KENNEDY, of Brooklyn, Conn., to MARY ANN QUINN, daughter of the late Lawrence Quinn.

LITTLE—MARCHANT.—On Thursday, April 29, at Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Jones, assisted by Right Rev. Bishop Littlejohn and Rev. Dr. Vinton, ALFRED LITTLE, of London, England, to MARY, daughter of the late Henry Marchant, of Rhode Island.

☞ English papers please copy.

MCMILLAN—GILBERT.—On Tuesday, April 27, at the Madison-avenue Church, by Rev. W. M. Adams, D. D., J. ARMSTRONG MURRAY, of Murraysburg, and Almansa, Spain, to MARION GILBERT, only daughter of George Yates Gilbert, of New-York.

☞ Western papers please copy.

MCMILLAN—BOWEN.—On Wednesday, April 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Fenner, CHARLES L. MCMILLAN to MISS ELEANOR BOWEN, daughter of Alfred S. Bowen, Esq., of Bergen, N. J.

TOWS—HEATON.—On Thursday, April 29, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, by Rev. Dr. Swope, C. D. TOWS to EMMA R., daughter of Augustus Heaton, Esq., of Philadelphia.

WILSON—CROCHERON.—At Calvary Church, on Thursday, April 29, by Rev. Dr. Washburne, WILLIAM G. WILSON to HENRIETTA, daughter of the late Richard C. Crocheron, all of this City.

DIED.

BARRETT.—On Thursday morning, April 29, LOUIS PERCIVAL, youngest child of Lewis S. and Jennie H. Barrett, aged 2 years, 1 month and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 69 Lexington-av., corner of 28th-st., on Saturday, May 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOGERTY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 30, of inflammation of the brain, JOHN DARTSOUTH, only son of Elizabeth M. and John B. Fogerty, aged 1 year and 7 months.

GERMOND.—At Burlington, N. J., on Thursday, April 29, MORGAN GERMOND.

HALSTED.—On Thursday, April 29, of croup, MARCUS TAFT, son of Gilbert C. and Amanda R. Halsted, aged 16 months.

Funeral at No. 67 Gates-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 1, at 11 o'clock.

LIVINGSTON.—At Brunswick, Germany, on Saturday, April 10, JULIAN BROOME LIVINGSTON, in the 25th year of his age, only son of Commodore Livingston, U. S. N.

The relatives, friends of the family and officers of the navy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, which will be held at Grace Church on Monday, May 3, at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

LEVINESS.—On Friday, April 30, of consumption, MARY, wife of William R. Loviness, only daughter of James and the late Jane Smith, in her 30d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 1,000 Bergen-av., on Sunday at 1 P. M.

☞ English papers please copy.

MESEROLE.—On Thursday, April 29, ABRAHAM MESEROLE, Jr., son of Abraham Meserole, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church, corner of South 2d and 4th sts., Williamsburg, on Saturday, May 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

MYERS.—At West Farms, Westchester County, on Thursday morning, April 29, 1869, DEBORAH RICH, widow of the late John H. Myers.

Funeral from her late residence on Saturday, May 1, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Tremont Depot on the arrival of the 9:10 train from 30th-st. Depot, Harlem R. R.

MCCONNELL.—On Tuesday, April 27, EDGAR SWANE, youngest child of James and Mary Elizabeth McConnell, aged 4 months.

Scarcely had the flowers of fewer erected its head,

And began to look lovely and fair,

When its leaves were all scatter'd on earth's chilly bed,

Its fragrance all vanish'd in air.

But that God who bestow'd it was pleased in decree

Its days should be number'd from birth;

Its spirit immortal he quickly set free,

It lived not to perish on earth.

The funeral took place on Thursday morning from the residence of his parents, the remains being deposited in Calvary Cemetery.

OCKERSHAUSEN.—On Thursday morning, April 29, HANNAH AMELIA, second daughter of Adolphus T. and Mary Ockershausen.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, May 1, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 11 West 29th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUCCESS OF THE

GREAT ROMANCE.

IT CREATES A FUROR.

The excitement occasioned in the reading world by the opening chapters of J. F. SMITH'S soul-stirring story, entitled

"WOMAN'S LOVE;

Or, LIKE AND UNLIKE,"

exceeds in intensity any sensation hitherto produced in this country by the commencement of a new serial story.

The large extra editions of the

SUNDAY MERCURY

of the 18th and 25th ult., in which the first and second installments appeared, were sold out within a few hours after they were issued, and the news-stands throughout this City and Brooklyn were literally besieged by anxious purchasers for a copy of the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER, which arrived on the ground just in time to be too late. Similar disappointments will doubtless be incurred

TO-MORROW,

although the lightning press of the establishment, capable of throwing off 20,000 sheets in sixty minutes, will be kept running two hours later than usual in the hope of supplying the anticipated demand. By way of preface to the

THIRD INSTALLMENT,

due to-morrow, a full synopsis of the portions already published will be given, so that the reader will grasp all the leading incidents detailed in the original chapters, and enable the reader to fully understand their drift and bearing. Great care has been taken in condensing these to leave out nothing which has any connection with the development of the plot.

It will be seen that as the story proceeds its interest increases tenfold. The

RESCUE OF ELTHA

from the dark waters of the Thames, by Frank Wildrush; the attempt of young Penwick to take advantage of her forlorn condition; the rescue of the Homicide from the grasp of her pursuer; the death of the Coroner's inquest on Fen Tracock's son; the description of a BAL MASQUE IN PARIS;

the sketch of Lord Byron's life in that fast capital; the interview of Wyldrake with Oppenheim the Jew broker, and the attempt of the old extortionist to put him out of the way with a glass of

POISONED BRANDY,

are among the most thrilling and striking passages to be found in the whole range of modern romance.

So vivid and distinct are the portraitures in the extraordinary story, so life-like are the outlines that have drawn them from actual life. The characters are not mere shadows that leave but a momentary impression as they pass, but photographs that remain indelible in the memory. The scenes, though

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sales were not particularly attractive yesterday, and the attendance consequently was not very large. The few pieces of property offered brought moderately good prices, and the day was very far from being an unsatisfactory one.

The market for the past few days has been rather more firm than was expected, and the prospects for the coming week are good.

To-morrow there will be no sales, but for the coming week several very interesting sales are announced.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 lot No. 198 South-st., 18x33, J. Wilson $13,100
1 lot adjoining No. 196 South-st., 22x33, J. Wilson 9,350
1 lot No. 102 Oliver-st., in rear of above, 20x. O. B. F. Fairchild 4,100
1 lot on Oliver-st., adjoining 102 Oliver-st., B. F. Fairchild 4,000
1 lot adjoining, same size, Mr. Cohen 5,000
1 lot adjoining, same size, Mr. Cohen 5,000
1 lot adjoining, on corner Water-st., same size 5,100
1 lot adjoining, on corner Water-st., same size, W. C. Higgins 5,025
2 lots No. 110 Cherry-st., 16.9x61.10, D. Cummings 7,350
1 lot No. 80 Oliver-st., 22.12x64, D. Cummings 7,350

By Walter, Webster & Co.

Lease of Saloon, brick building and lots Nos. 32, 34 and 36 Mulberry, lease 4 years to run from May 1, 1869, at an annual rent of $1,000 for each lot, size of plot 77.8x100, G. Chapple $30,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bank-st., s. s. 163.3 ft. e. of 4th-av., 22x70.1 ..... $18,000
Cherry-st., n. s., 297 ft. w. of Jackson-st., 21.8x77.2 6,000
Cherry-st., n. s., 124.7 ft. e. of Montgomery-st., 21.6x77.2 7,200
Clinton-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Houston-st., 50x100.2 65,000
Division-st., s. s., 24.11 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 24.11x50 22,000
116.3 ft. w. of Hester-st., 22x42.6 7,000
Essex-st., w. s., 60 ft. n. of Hester-st., 20x100 8,000
Frankfort-st., n. s., 51.3 ft. w. of William-st., 20.8x100 20,250
X104.7 13,750
Front-st., No. 202, 22.4x72.8 18,000
Grand-st., No. 383, 22x75 8,000
Grand-st., s. s., corner of Clinton-st., 25.11x100 27,000
X70 11,000
Grove-st., s. s., 69.9 ft. w. of Bedford-st., 20.1x57.7 11,500
Hester-st., No. 51, 21.8½x62.6 13,325
Houston-st., s. s., lot known as No. 148, 25x87.8 12,000
Jane-st., n. s., lot known as No. 254 of Church-st. farm, 20x100 31,750
Madison-st., n. s., 52.6 ft. e. of Jefferson-st., 27.1x100 16,000
Morton-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 25x100 14,000
Mott-st., w. s., lot known as No. 264 of Bayard's farm, 20x100 17,000
Orchard-st., n. w. corner of Canal-st., 25.11x100 13,000
X87.6 9,000
Stanton-st., n. s., 146.6 ft. w. of Ludlow-st., 20.10x100 13,000
Water-st., n. s., 114.4 ft. e. of Jackson-st., 21.8x100 24,000
Water-st., n. s., 114.4 ft. w. of Avenue C, 24.8x105.10½ 24,000
2d-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.7x43.10 6,000
2d-st., n. s., 347.6 ft. e. of Avenue C, 25x100 6,000
2d-st., n. s., 103.10 ft. w. of Lewis-st., 14.11x98.9 5,750
4th-st., s. s., 227.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x92.8½ 22,500
4th-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of 3d-av., 22x97.8½ 14,400
7th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Avenue D, 25x100 12,000
7th-st., n. s., 182.5 ft. w. of Avenue D, 25x94.6 12,000
10th-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x96 16,000
10th-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x96 1,200
10th-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x96 1,200
10th-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 3d-av., 22x92.8½ 9,000
10th-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 4th-av., 22x92.8½ 9,000
10th-st., n. s., lots known as Nos. 331 and 333, 50x92.8½ 18,000
X92.8 21,000
20th-st., n. s., 315.6½ ft. e. of 4th-av., 21.10½x98.9 21,000
20th-st., n. s., 295 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x98.9 9,000
20th-st., n. s., 64.5 ft. w. of 6th-av., 21.8x98.9 9,000
20th-st., n. s., 279.11 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x98.9 12,750
20th-st., n. s., 314.6 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.6x98.9 4,700
23d-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5 9,500
23d-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5 9,500
23d-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x98.9 21,000
24th-st., n. s., 297 ft. w. of 7th-av., 17.6x98.9 20,000
24th-st., n. s., 309 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9 15,000
24th-st., n. s., 319 ft. e. of 8th-av., 22.6x98.9 15,250
27th-st., n. s., 94.2 ft. e. of 9th-av., 18x98.9 6,000
43d-st., n. s., 146.1 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5 6,000
43d-st., n. s., between Broadway and 7th-av., 24.4x100 25,000
44th-st., n. s., 255 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x100.5 22,000
44th-st., n. s., 260 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100.5 4,000
44th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5 6,000
48th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 25x100.5 7,000
48th-st., n. s., lots known as No. 434, 25x120 11,000
48th-st., n. s., 154.3 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18.9x98.9 11,000
51st-st., n. s., 91 ft. e. of 1st-av., 21.8x100.5 22,000
51st-st., n. s., 94.5 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18x100.5 10,000
51st-st., n. s., 165 ft. e. of Broadway, 24x100 30,000
51st-st., n. s., 300.8 ft. w. of Broadway, 24x100 30,000
54th-st., n. s., 124 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16x100.5 16,000
54th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d-av., 100x100.5 30,000
61st-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 25x100.5 23,000
61st-st., n. s., corner of Lexington-av., 50x100.5 8,000
62d-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.5 2,075
62d-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5 45,000
65th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5 15,000
65th-st., n. s., 265 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5 15,000
65th-st., n. s., 265 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5 15,000
65th-st., n. s., between 11th and 12th-ave., lots 1 and 2, map of Hudson-st. farm 5,000
Known as Nos. 873 and 874, dimen's not stated 16,000
89th-st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of 9th-av., 100x100.5 16,000
121st-st., n. s., 122 ft. e. of Avenue A, 51x80 16,000
121st-st., n. s., 174 ft. e. of Avenue A, 51x80 16,000
125th-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x99 18,000
125th-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x99 10,000
Avenue D, n. e. corner of 8th-st., 25x100 22,700
1st-av., w. s., 21 ft. s. of 4th-st., 20x100 32,000
1st-av., w. s., 22.11½ ft. s. of 6th-st., 22.11x100 30,000
1st-av., w. s., 42.3 ft. s. of 24th-st., 19.8x70 7,000
2d-av., w. s., be. seen 22d and 23d sts., 75 ft. w. of 2d-av., 24.9x100 7,000
2d-av., w. s., 18.3 ft. n. of 28th-st., 19.9x80 17,000
2d-av., w. s., 62 ft. s. of 44th-st., 21x80 21,000
4th-av., s. w. corner of 14th-st., 75.2x100.5 60,000
4th-av., No. 48, 25x80-and 51x80 32,000
4th-av., w. s., 34.3 ft. n. of 27th-st., 24.3x100 35,000
5th-av., s. e. corner of 127th-st., 24.11x100 12,000
10th-av., n. w. corner of 21st-st., 24.11x100 12,000

Leases Recorded.

Barclay-st., No. 25, 3 years 9 months, per year $2,000
Park-place, No. 38, 5 years, per year 1,000
Barclay-st., No. 105, 5 years, per year 1,000
Broadway, w. s., 122.11 ft. s. of Worth-st., 24.8x100 11,650
105.8, 21 years, per year 11,000
Broadway, w. s., 110 ft. n. of Duane-st., 25.11x100 11,000
105.5, 21 years, per year 11,000
Broadway, No. 617, 3 years, per year 1,000
Broome-st., No. 128, 4 years, per year 1,200
Pitt-st., No. 71, 3 years, per year 1,120
Broome-st., No. 238, 5 years, per year 4,000
Canal-st., No. 200, 4 years, per year 4,000
Leonard-st., No. 68, 4 years, per year 1,000
Chatham-st., No. 67 and 71, 3 years, per year 6,000
Division-st., No. 94, 3 years, per year 2,000
Fulton-st., No. 15, 10 years, per year 7,000
Fulton-st., No. 128, 5 years, per year 7,000
Fulton-st., No. 130, 5 years, per year 5,000
Union-square, No. 27, 2 years, per year 2,000
Vesey-st., No. 67, 3 years, per year 1,000
Walker-st., No. 12, 1 year 6 months, per year 1,000
West Broadway, No. 118, 5 years, per year 1,500
Avenue A, No. 207, 3 years, per year 1,200
1st-av., No. 206, 2 years 6 months, per year 1,200
2d-av., s. w. corner of 60th-st., 3 years, per year 800
4th-av., No. 46, 3 years, per year 800

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., n. s., 119.4 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100 ..... $8,700
Bergen-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100 8,000
Bergen-place, n. s., 126.4 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 19.4x100 14,000
Cheever-place, w. s., 100 ft. s. of Harrison-st., 20.6x100.5x96.5x105.5 7,000
Clinton-st., e. s., 147 ft. s. w. of Harrison-st., 20x112.5 20,500
Clinton-st., (No. 71,) e. s., 60 ft. s. of Nelson-st., 20x100 6,000
Degraw-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Franklin-st., 25x100 1,800
Division-st., n. s., 181.4 ft. w. of Bedford-st., 20x100 8,500
Duffield-st., w. s., 305 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 20x100 9,500
Eckford-st. and Nassau-av., s. s., corner, 50x100 8,000
Elliott-place, e. s., 62.6 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 20.10x100 9,000
Elliott-place, e. s., 139 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 20x100 8,000
Halsey-st., n. s., 167.6 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 25x100 4,250
Hicks-st. and New-York-av., s. e. corner, 50x100 10,000
Hicks-st., n. s., 204.3 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25.5x100 6,000
Hicks-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of New-York-av., 25x100 14,000
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 25x100 6,000
Lexington-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 20x100 10,000
Madison-st. and Monroe-st., s. e. corner, 50x100 6,000
Madison-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 20x100 6,000
Madison-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 20x100 6,000
Middle-st., n. s., 94.6 ft. e. of Morgan-av., 21.10x100 6,000
Monroe-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 25x100 6,000
Nelson-st., e. s., 130.6 ft. s. of Court-st., (Gowanus, from this deed,) 18.11x100 4,000
Oxford-st., e. s., 260.4 ft. s. of Park-av., 18.4x100 4,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 107.7 ft. e. of Olive-st., (measured from this deed,) 18x84.8x100 4,000
Pulaski-st., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Stagg-street-av., 20x100 1,600
Quincy-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Gates-av., 20x100 1,000
Sackett-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Court-st., 20x100 1,000
Stanford-st., e. s., 184.10 ft. w. of Smith-st., 23.8x100 2,400
Stillman-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Myrtle-av., 20x100 2,100
Stockton-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 20x100 1,700
Throop-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100 1,700
Wyona-st., n. s., 286.6 ft. w. of Cypress-av., 20x100 4,000
Wyona-st., n. s., 189 ft. e. of Graham-av., 20x100 4,000
Wyona-st., n. s., 189 ft. e. of Devoe-av., 18.8x100 4,000
North 6th and 6th sts., s. w. corner, 75x100 4,500
Fifth-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100 4,000
Fifth-st., n. s., 127.10 ft. e. of 4th-av., 102x100 4,000
Fifth-st., n. s., 24.3 ft. e. of 5th-av., 24x100 10,000
Atlantic-av., n. s., 213 ft. w. of Clermont-av., 18x100 4,000
Bay-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Madison-st., 25x100 7,000
Clermont-av., s. e. corner of Willoughby-av., 100x100 10,000
Clinton-st., w. s., 225.7 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 22x100 6,000
DeKalb-av., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 50x100.11x94.11 14,000
Franklin-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 25x100 8,000
Franklin-st., w. s., 300 ft. s. of Thierpont-st., 100x100 8,000
Gates-av., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Clermont-av., 25x100 6,000
Hudson-av., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Concord-st., 25x100 6,000
Jefferson-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Van Vorstrand-st., northerly 100x100 3000
Kent-av., n. s., 212 ft. e. of Clermont-st., 24.7x98.4 4,000
Kent-av., n. s., 212 ft. e. of Myrtle-av., 24x100 4,000
Myrtle-av., near Jamaica R. R., n. s., 41.11 ft. e. of Kent-av., 41.11x100 2,000
Snyder-st., 74x100x80x100 2,000
Reid-av. and Jamaica-av., s. w. corner, 50x100 800
Stuyvesant-av., n. s., 325.5 ft. e. w. of Cornelia-st., 25x100 800
Washington and Lafayette-ave., s. w. corner, 25.5x100 12,000
Washington-av., w. s., 325 ft. n. of Park-av., 16.4x100 4,000
Washington and Lafayette-ave., s. w. corner, 25.5x100 12,000
Park-av. and 14th-st., s. w. corner, 24.8x97.10x irr. 7,500
Road on south side, New-Lots, &c., Hunter's Point road, s. w. corner, 20 acres, dimen's not stated 15,000

Newtown and Bushwick road and Wyckoff-av., s. e. corner, about 4 acres ..... } Deed 1868 13,000
Brooklyn and Newtown road, n. w. s., 478.1 ft. w. of Cypress Hill road, 611-1,000 acres ..... }

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 198, 168 and 24 floors, 5 years, per year $870
Bushwick-av., No. 116, 5 years, per year 600
Flushing-av., s. s., between Delmonico-place and Throop-av., 3 years, per year 800

QUEENS COUNTY.

Astoria.

Stevens-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Fulton-st., 100.1x98.8 ..... $1,800
Stevens-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Fulton-st. 400

Glen Cove.

Thos. Garvin's homestead, h. and l., adjoining on Hempstead Harbor, and 2 other lots $1,700

Hempstead.

Main-st., e. s., adjoining Hewlett's, 12.2x28 ..... $1,400
Road from Village to Jamaica, n. s., adjoining Mrs. Wm. Lowe's 7,000
Road from W. Cheshire's to R. Powell's, adjoining Wheeler's, 4 acres 180
Road from W. Cheshire's to R. Powell's, c. s., adjoining Wheeler's, 4 acres 180

South Jamaica.

Plot at Jamaica South, adjoining D. Bailey's, 3 1-10 acres $271
Plot at Jamaica South, adjoining D. Bailey's, 1 acre 271
South-st., lots Nos. 870, 872, Smith's property 800

Oyster Bay.

4th-st., half mile s. of Hicksville depot, lots Nos. 74 to 82, each 25x100 ..... $128
Glen Cove Creek, n. s., adjoining Coles 2,700
Hempstead Harbor, e. s., adj. Garvin's, 60x185 ..... }

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

East Chester to White Plains road, e. s., adjoining New-Haven Railroad, 20 20-100 acres $6,300
10th-av., e. s., lots Nos. 71, 72, 73, 74 Central Mount Vernon, 100x185 1,110

Mount-Vernon.

Willis-av., w. s., 80 ft. s. of 12th-st., 20x100 ..... $1,600
14th-st., s. s., 676 ft. e. of Willis-av., 25x100 1,600
14th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Willis-av., 25x100 1,600
16th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Willis-av., 25x100 1,200

New-Rochelle.

Hudson-st., w. s., adjoining Mrs. Craft's, 62x88 ..... $1,200

West Farms.

Grant-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Valentine-av., 100x100 ..... $2,000
Grant-av., e. s., 200 ft. n. of Valentine-av., 41x100 800
Grove-st. and Prospect-av., s. e. corner, 50x100 800
Hoffman-st., e. s., lot 4 G., Cedar Hill plot, 20x119 800
Hoffman-st., e. s., lot 6 G., Cedar Hill plot, 20x119 800
Morris-st. and Central-av., n. e. corner, 50x100 1,600
Washington-av., e. s., 200 ft. n. of 11th-st., 40x120 12,000
Washington-av., e. s., Parts lots Nos. 42 and 44, 100x185 1,000
Upper Morrisania, 100x100 150
Lot-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Walnut-st., 50x100 ..... }

White Plains.

Lincoln-av., n. s., 400 ft. w. of Broadway, 100x238 ..... $8,800

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Barbara-st., e. s., 100 ft. from Hamburg-place, 50x100 ..... $1,200
Court-st., e. s., 225 ft. from West-st., 25x100 3,000
Jones-av., w. s., indefinite lot, 100x200 17,000
Hanover-place, n. w. s., 264 ft. from Quincy-st., 20x110 1,200
Mill-st., n. s., indefinite lot, 75x100 900
Mill-st., n. s., 201 ft. from Thomas-st., 25x100 1,000
Quincy-st., n. s., indefinite lot, 50x125 2,000
South Market and Jefferson sts., 100 ft. from corner of 25x98 1,200
Walnut-st., n. s., 147 ft. e. of Jefferson-st., 25x98 725

Belleville.

Linden-av., indefinite corner, 100x200 ..... }

Orange.

Myrtle-st., w. s., indefinite locality, 100x125 ..... $1,000

East Orange.

Halsted-st., w. s., indefinite locality, 100x242 ..... $2,850

HUDSON COUNTY.

Bergen.

Washington-av., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Walnut-st., 16.6x100 ..... $4,500

North Bergen.

Lots Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, block F, Demott's farm $2,600
Lots Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, map of lots, each 25x100 5,000

Jersey City.

Green-st., w. s., 24.8 ft. n. of York-st., 16.5x84 ..... $2,600
Green-st., w. s., 51.1 ft. n. of York-st., 17.1x84 2,600
Green-st., w. s., 68.6 ft. n. of York-st., 17.1x84 2,600
Montgomery-st., lot No. 29, block No. 20, 25x100, 19,200
Montgomery-st., lot No. 31, block No. 20, 25x100, 19,200
Mercer-st., lot No. 5, block No. 38, C. Van Vorst's map, 25x100 6,000
York and Green sts., n. w. corner, 19x84 3,200
York-st., n. s., 84 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 12.8x84 6,000
1st-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Erie-st., 18.1x100 4,000
South 1st-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Jersey-av., 25.6x100 7,200
South 3d-st., s. s., 102.6 ft. e. of Jersey-av., 25.6x100 ..... }

Hudson City.

Hudson-st., w. s., lot No. 68, Van Vorste Heights Co., 25x100 ..... $7,000
Lots Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, block No. 3, map of Hudson Terrace Co., each 25x100 1,100

Harrison.

William-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 4th-st., 40x100 ..... $800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

JAMES HOGG,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 1,239 3d-av., near 64th-st.

Has for sale a corner store and dwelling on 3d-av., near 77th-st.; a very desirable three-story house on 2d-av., near 53d-st.; four-story houses with stores on 3d-av., near 77th-st.; a very desirable three-story house and lot, 25x100, on 2d-av., near 54th-st.; four lots, corner 3d-av. and 51st-st.; thirty East River water-front lots, and other cash-side property at its intrinsic value.

FOR SALE—ONE THREE AND ONE FOUR-story first-class High-stoop house on 2d-st., between 4th and 5th-ave.; doors, parlor grained and varnished black walnut; plated furniture, gas fixtures, complete. Apply on the premises of WAITE & BENJAMIN.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A COLUMBIA College lease of lot on 46th-st., near 4th-av., 25 feet; a fine opportunity for parties desiring ground rent; or a fine improved location. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A VERY DESIRABLE brick house in Remsen-st., Brooklyn, near the Heights; has every convenience; is handsomely furnished, and has been put in perfect order. It will be let to any one to take care of it. Address B. C., Box No. 1,622 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY at Brooklyn, consisting of a large plot of ground, centrally located, depth of water for larger vessels, contiguous to ferries, and well adapted to the business of storage or manufacturing purposes. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LOTS FOR SALE—213 LOTS WITH LARGE frontage on Newtown Creek, near Penny Bridge, Brooklyn, and 12 acres south side Staten Island. Apply to WM. K. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—"LOCHLAND," THE ELEGANT country seat of Greene Smith, built and formerly occupied by Geo. E. Stone, Esq., of New-York City, comprising sixty-four acres on the shores of Seneca Lake, half a mile south of the beautiful village of Geneva; the improvements consist of a handsome and commodious three-story brick dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements; the grounds are large and finely laid out with shrubbery; there are good stone stables, boat-house, bath-house, ice-house, filled with ice, and a good garden; there are a variety of fruits, tenant-house, and farm and meats through outbuildings generally. This is a rare chance to purchase one of the most complete and desirable of country residences. For terms and further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., where photographs and survey may be examined; or to GERRIT H. SMITH, Geneva, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., several new houses, nearly finished, of an elegant mansion, furnished or unfurnished, with five acres of land, coach-house, greenhouse, houses for gardener and coachman, grapery, choicest fruits, fountains, marble stairway, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; will be sold for less than two-thirds its value.

Also, a cottage on Long Island Sound, and several other houses and lots.

For particulars and printed descriptions apply to D. W. SHERWOOD, 37 Park-row, or J. & G. A. STAPLES, Bridgeport; O. SPALDING & CO., No. 41 Liberty-st.; MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 8 Chambers-st.; WALLACE & CO., No. 36 Cortlandt-st.; HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.; O. H. BERRY, DICK Secretary Savings Bank, 74 Broadway; J. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 32 Pine-st., and No. 333 6th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT NECK, L. I., 12 miles from New-York, 12 acres of the choicest land in the market, over a mile water front, every acre tillable for villa sites, 2 miles from 3 to 10 miles from the city, 3 from depot; position unsurpassed; the property is a residence of gentleman doing business in the City. Terms easy. Apply to E. A. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a great cottage, ten rooms, slightly situated in the beautiful village of Woodbury, N. J., and a half hour from New-York City Hall; an acre and a quarter of ground, to have a variety of small fruits, stable, &c., to be let for a term of years with the house, or to be sold with the furniture. For full information apply to G. O. HINE, Esq., office of *Insurance Monitor*, Room 1 Rolling Building, No. 102 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT MADISON, N. J., A FINE country place, with 4½ acres; the house is large, well and variously arranged, with all the modern improvements; carriage and coachman's house, &c. The grounds, with shade and fruit trees, are in the perfection of shade and fruit. Photographs of place can be seen at the office of WM. PHYFE, No. 32 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE FINEST LOCALITIES in Illinois, N. Y., a house containing ten rooms, marble mantels, gas, hot and cold water, bathroom, &c., and 8 acres of land, with fruit trees, &c. Place is within a half minute's walk from depot; the property is in good order. For particulars address G., Box No. 115 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE East River, near Hyde Park; about 100 acres of land; half a mile river front; large, well-built house, &c. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., a partly finished house and lot, 100 feet by 150 feet on Huguenot, a little east. Inquire of JAMES BIRDSALL, Mamaroneck, N. Y., and at No. 18 Wall-st., New-York City.

ECHO POINT—TEN ACRES; CHARMING place; water front; alone worth the price; to select for Fourth of July; terms to suit purchaser. CHARLES LELAND, Mamaroneck Hotel.

A FINE HOUSE, MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, stable, garden; 45 minutes from City, 5 minutes' walk of depot and landing; rare opportunity. Address E. N. Y., Box No. 169 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, ON STATEN ISLAND—A large brick house, Italian style, with the acres of land; hot and cold water through the house, with gas and all modern improvements; green-house and stables. The grounds are laid out with strawberry, forest trees, and abound with the choicest fruits. These premises are among the finest on the Island, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay, Hudson and East Rivers, and situated at Clifton, about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire of C. RAINEBRIDGE SMITH, No. 115 Broadway.

ATTENTION! ALL WANTING FARMS.

CHEAP FARM AND FRUIT LANDS, IN VILLAGE LOTS.

WATER POWERS FOR MANUFACTURING, 40 miles from New-York, on railroad; country rich, soil fine loam, superior to all except prairie; healthy enough, healthy; water and utility; climate mild and not ague; sold only to actual settlers; no speculators; price per acre $25, and upward. For circulars and maps, sent free, address F. CAMPBELL, No. 128 Broadway, New-York, or D. W. BEIGHAM, Agent, Brinkerhoff.

FOR SALE—IN WHITE PLAINS, WESTCHESTER County, N. Y., one hundred miles on Harlem Road from the City, a beautiful place on Hartwood Lake, containing 14 acres, situated on the highest ground in the vicinity, and commanding a view of 12 miles square miles on either side.

This property is in the centre of the town, having a front of about 150 feet on Broadway, and running back at right angles; it is under the highest state of cultivation, and improved by abundance of shade trees of fall growth, a natural lake, a carriage drive in front; it has over twenty varieties of fruit and other trees in front; it was built by and for the use of the present occupant and owner, with a view only to comfort and durability, having gas throughout. The carriage-houses are ample, at convenient distance, yet shaded from the house by evergreen hedges.

It can be seen and examined at any time. The most liberal terms will be given to a purchaser.

Apply on the premises to (no broker need apply), E. T. PREUDHOMME.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO NEW splendid French roof houses, containing thirteen rooms each, with all the modern improvements; and shrubbery and fruit trees; locality well stocked with vine; walk to new depot, and twenty minutes' ride on railroad to the City. Inquire of the owner at English Neighborhood, N. J., or at his office, No. 9 Vesey-st., New-York. E. F. MARSH.

FOR SALE LOW—FARM OF 35 ACRES, one mile north of Petersburg, on the Richmond Turnpike and Railroad, with first-rate residence and outhouses; will be sold at less than cost of buildings. Apply for particulars to VAN BRUNT & SLAGHT, No. 116 Maiden-lane, corner of South-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y. for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by HALL & WELLS & SMITH, 248 Broadway, N. Y., or HALL & WELLS, Main and Cone Sts., 1 to 3 P. M., Orange, corner Main and Cone Sts., 1 to 3 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT—No. 1 lot, for a short or long term to a good party, St. Rosan's Park, Flushing Bay, with a beautiful bluff of 12 acres on Flushing Bay, very accessible by steamboat and R. R. road; beautiful grove, a pavilion for the largest company, shooting grounds, fishing, &c.; the hotel is large, in good order, and furnished; one of the largest and well-known places in the country; the property formerly rented at $4,000 per year, but owners, for both years, it has not been used by order of the Surrogate's Court; it is now in the permanent possession and under the control of the Surrogate; between 1 and 3 o'clock P. M. Good references required.

TO LET FURNISHED—FOR THE season or by the year, at Uniontown, N. J., on the New-Jersey Railroad, 20 miles from the City, beautiful country residence, on high rolling ground; house, 12 rooms; 2 acres of cultivated land; large shade trees; over 100 varieties of fruit; no boarders; no noise; over 100 acres of the best of water; no proper dwelling; horses, carriages, cows; tea-house filled; garden, fruit trees, stables, &c. For particulars inquire of J. D. GILMOR, No. 205 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE ON City Tavern's Neck, Westchester County, near two daily steamboat landings, and about three miles from Harlem Railroad, commanding fine views of Long Island sound; the house has sixteen rooms, newly repaired and painted, and about six acres; will be rented with the house. Apply to JAN VAN RENSSELAER & CHUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—ELEGANT SUBURBAN MANSION, to take either for the Summer or one year; situated on Staten Island, Stapleton, Port Richmond; stable, with modern improvements; class house, Italian style, with modern improvements; 14 rooms and good cellar; one acre of ground, handsomely laid out; trees, flowers and shrubbery, fruit, grapes, vegetables, or of C. S. HUNTOON, No. 16 Chambers-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of house, No. 8, East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, and within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the principal ferries; gas, hot and cold water and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—ON CASTLETON HILL, NORTH ville Landing, Staten Island, a short distance from Factory Village, a commanding and extensive view of the surrounding country; elegant house, with all the modern improvements, and a large garden; 3 acres of land. Apply to JOHN McDONALD, No. 1 Battery-place.

TO LET—THE HIGH-STOOP HOUSE NO. 38 West 2d-st., containing 14 rooms, and replete with every convenience that can be desired; rent of house, lot, $1,800 for 1 year; painted throughout if desired. Apply to A. R. CURRIMAN, No. 182 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

TO LET—STABLE AND COTTAGE, NO. 22 East 4th-st., for private use; five stalls for horses and two furnished rooms for dwelling in connection with separate entrance. Apply on premises, or to JAMES BOLING, 7 Bond-st., or to TATHAM & BROS., No. 81 Beekman-st.

A NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK, Staten Island, Cottage Villas, furnished and unfurnished, with gas, water, gardens, stables; ready to be finished; delightful locality; only 30 minutes from Wall-st. Ferry; thirty-five minutes from Wall-st. MR. HAMILTON, No. 294 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, New-York and Brooklyn; also on Staten Island, Yonkers, Tarrytown, Irvington, Dobbs Ferry, New-Rochelle, Spuyten Duyvil, Islip, and other points of easy access; terms reduced. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO PRETTY COTTAGES, Bloomfield, Staten Island, as to neighborhood, and near depot; in good order; rent low; gas and water; apply at office of HERRING & HALL, Tremont, Westchester County.

TO RENT—A VERY NICE COTTAGE, FURnished, on a perfectly healthy neighborhood, 18 miles from New-York City; 1 acre; plenty of fruit; only $700; also other places to rent and for sale; the healthiest spot on the Sound. Apply to WM. & R. H. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON BROOKLYN Heights, a first-class three-story house, about five minutes' walk from Fulton-ferry, Wall-st. Ferries, from May 1; to New-York City, or Wall-st. Ferries, from May 1; to Brooklyn. Apply to DAVENPORT & FANNING, No. 107 Montague-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT LITTLE NECK, L. I., beautifully situated on high ground, commanding fine view of Bay and Sound; near depot; terms moderate. WHITEHEAD H. VAN WYCK, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—AT RAMAPO, ON THE ERIE Railway, 35 miles from the City, a beautifully furnished summer boarding-house; pure air, good water, and terms moderate. Apply on the premises, or to PIERSONS & CO., No. 2 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—IN NEW HOUSES ON 10-AV., four and five rooms, corner 52d-st., floors of 25 feet, &c.; rent $12, $16 and $22. Apply to LOPER & DAVIS, 1st-av., corner 50th-st.

TO LET—SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE IN Brooklyn, cheap, to a good tenant; has all the modern improvements; is in good order; in a good neighborhood. Apply to TAYLOR, No. 261 Canal-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN 81ST-ST., THIRD HOUSE WEST of 3d-av., south side, a good house, three-story basement, gas and water throughout; 22x100 feet of ground; in a green, nice locality; cheap. Apply to

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE CHURCH OPEN all Summer; 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD minister in charge. Services, 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Children's service 3 P. M. Rev. G. JARVIS GILES, D.D., Rector of St. Timothy's Church, will preach at 7:45 P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST. near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. R. R. HOLMES will preach at 11 A. M., Rev. H. E. COLE at 3½ A. M. and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 7 P. M. for deaf mutes; at 4½ P. M. Rev. Dr. MORGAN will preach; at 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. MORGAN will preach. Thursday next, Ascension Day, services at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 4 and 7½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, REV. DR. MORGAN, Boston,—Until the completion of the new church, 17th-st., corner of 5th-av., this congregation will worship in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Madison-av., corner of 45th-st. Services commence 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. The sexton will be in attendance at the church EVERY AFTERNOON, from 4 to 5 o'clock, for the purpose of renting pews.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, 66th-st. Reserved-square, between Second and 5th ave.—Opening service, Praise God, on SUNDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4½ o'clock P. M.; sermon in the morning by Rev. Dr. BONT, of Brooklyn; dedication service by Rev. J. R. THOMPSON, of Hackensack, in the afternoon.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth-av., between 19th and 20th-sts.—Rev. ALEXANDER MCLEOD, pastor. Will be held SUNDAY, 25th, 27th and 7th, on the subjects of Sabbath observance, Temperance, Peace and Purity. The Pastor, Rev. G. D. MATTHEWS, will preach in the morning; Rev. ROBERT KERR, in the afternoon, and Rev. Dr. MCLEOD, of the First Presbyterian Church, in the evening.

BISHOP WIGHTMAN, OF CHARLESTON, S.C., will preach in the "Church of the Strangers," large chapel of the University, Washington-square, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Mr. D. L. MOODY will preach at 3 P. M. Seats free; sections at 4 P. M. on Epistle to the Romans. Free seats. Special attention to strangers.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, REVINGTON BROOME and Spring sts.—Rev. H. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. PRAYER-MEETING on WEDNESDAY EVENING. and EXPERience-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

THE FAILURE OF THE CHRISTIAN Religion will be the subject for the SUNDAY EVENING lecture at the Mulberry Bend Church, No. 224 Bleecker-st., by the Pastor, Rev. WM. I. LOCKE. MORNING service at the usual hour, after which the ordinance of baptism will be administered. Seats free. All are invited.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due May 1, 1869, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York.
L. M. LAWSON, President.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath Services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; short addresses and singing by a choir of young men. 250 children are invited to participate. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 4th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. precisely, and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting every THURSDAY at 7½ P. M. Rev. A. GUIOT, from France, Pastor.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP Wainwright, West 11th-st., corner of Waverley-place—Thirteenth Anniversary.—Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D.D., N.Y., will preach (D. V.) in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING. Divine service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, (5TH-St., near 2d-av.)—The Pastor, Rev. HORACE CROSS, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Sermon to young men in the evening. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are invited.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED Church.—Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—Divine service TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Pastor will preach in the evening. Subject—Jacob's Wrestling.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY 254-av., corner of 11th-st. Presbyterian Church.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching at the morning by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, and by H. CHAMBERS; in the evening by Rev. GEORGE D. MOCKRIDGE. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Protestant Episcopal,) Murray Hill, Lexington-av., corner of 54th-st.—Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector.—Sunday services after May 1, 1869, o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Pew-holders and families moving into the neighborhood are invited to attend.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.—A PRELIMINARY meeting will be held in the Lecture Room of Grace Chapel, 14th-st., on Thursday evening, May 13th, at 8 o'clock, to organize an association of the Sunday-school workers of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New-York City.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH —Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will resume services on SUNDAY, May 9, at the Hall of Music, No. 23 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The Rector will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. A. MCVICKAR will preach at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. W. A. MCVICKAR WILL PREACH on SUNDAY at 7½ P. M., in the Home Chapel, No. 2 East 20th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 7th and 8th ave.—God willing, services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D.D. EVENING—The Smitten Rock of Horeb before Mount Sinai.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, Somerset-st., corner Bedford, REV. DR. URIAH SCOTT, Rector.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers invited. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. W. P. COX, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend. Sacrament after morning service. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 26th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by Rev. G. D. FOSS, the Pastor. Seats provided for visitors. Galleries free.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of Clinton-st. and last-place, Brooklyn.—The Pastor, Rev. H. S. CARPENTER, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

MRS. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM WILL speak to the Ladies in the Ladies' Exchange Rooms, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The closing Sociable of the season will be held FRIDAY EVENING, May 7, at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (Episcopal,) Lexington Hall, 34th-st., corner of 34th-st. and 6th-av., (entrance on 34th-st.)—Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., will preach SUNDAY EVENING.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR of the Bedford-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Bedford and Herton sts., will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½.

AT COOPER INSTITUTE, IN THE Large Hall.—Free Preaching on SUNDAY, May 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. GEO. M. MECALF, of Winchester, N.H. All persons are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST MISSION will occupy their new room in the Savings Bank Building, 3d-av., corner of 124th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, May 2. Services, by Rev. J. H. CAMPBELL, at 3½ o'clock; Sunday School, 2½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, BROOKLYN, Pierrepont-st., near Clinton and Clermont ave.—Rev. J. R. CAMPBELL will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, FORMERLY meeting at Grand and Allen sts., have removed to No. 405 Grand-st., one door above Clinton. Preaching by Elder J. F. BALLOU SUNDAY, May 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. GEORGE E. TEBALL, (LATE Rector of the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn,) will preach on SUNDAY MORNING in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, corner 6th-av. and 27th-st. Service commences at 10½ o'clock.

REV. WILLIAM E. MORGAN, D.D., will preach a sermon, SUNDAY, May 2, at 7½ P. M., in St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., before Delegates representing Church Societies in different Colleges.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.—BISHOP SHOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Subject—The Future of Man Upon the Earth.

REV. A. LONGACRE, PASTOR, WILL Preach in the Central M. E. Church, corner of 34th-st. and 7th-av., in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, feeling promptly attended to.

WEST 33D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av. Preaching SUNDAY next at 10½ o'clock A. M.; baptising at the close of the morning service by Rev. WM. R. FIELDSTON, who will preach at 7½ P. M.

REV. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D.D., WILL Preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in the Home Chapel, No. 2 East 20th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs. Seats free.

REV. W. H. WILSON, OF SPUYTEN Duyvil, will preach in St. Peter's Church, West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., SUNDAY EVENING, 30 inst. Services commence at 7½.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, YORKVILLE, 85th-st., between 2d and 4th ave. Rev. WILLIAM DIMOND, Rector. Free Episcopal services. The public are cordially invited to attend.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, 22 between 2d and 3d ave.—SUNDAY, 2d inst., Rev. I. W. WIGHT, Pastor, will preach morning and evening. Seats free.

THE FIRST MORAVIAN PROTESTANT Episcopal Church, Rev. A. A. REISER, Pastor, will hold Divine service in the Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 60th-st., at 10½ A. M.

REV. W. W. PAGE, PASTOR ELECT, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner Henry and Houston sts., on SUNDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. G. H. FROTHINGHAM PREACHES every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock in Steinway Hall, 14th-st., between 4th and 6th aves. Subject for next Sunday—Secular Religion.

A FREE CHURCH, AT THE CORNER OF 42d-st. and Henry-place, Presided over by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats all free.

ADVENT CHURCH.—NO. 128 WEST 34TH-st.—Preaching on the SABBATH, by Elder L. F. MOORE, and during the week, as will be noticed on Sabbath. Communion, Sabbath P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, R. W. WILKINS, rector and undertaker, No. 20 6th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. All seats free.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF THE Ladies' Home Missionary Society of Hudson, No. 40 New Street, will be held at Rodney Hall, SUNDAY, EVENING, May 4. Brooklyn Academy of Music, FRIDAY EVENING, May 7. Newark, N. J., MONDAY EVENING, May 10, and Tuesday, Jersey City, THURSDAY EVENING, May 13. Singing by the "Little Wanderers" Music by Charlotte's Band. Addresses by Rev. Mr. NOURSE and Rev. Dr. TALMADGE and others. The "Tickets (complimentary) can be had at the Mission.
A. C. ARNOLD, Acting Superintendent.

THERE WILL BE AN ANNIVERSARY Meeting of the Five Points House of Industry, in Steinway Hall, THURSDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and others. The children of the Institution will sing, and engage in other pleasant exercises.
S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.
Tickets can be had at the door and Randolph's and Mosher's book stores.

THE NEW-ENGLAND (CONGREGATIONAL) Church, decorated for Bridget Chased, 5th, by Rev. Dr. BUDINGTON, and 6th ult. Dr. RAY PALMER will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. In the afternoon the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at 4 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. Seats free.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, 67TH-st. and the Bowery, No. 61 Park-st.—The Sabbath Services of the Mission will be held at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Seats free. The public are invited.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D.D., WILL Preach in the Murray Hill Church, Lexington-av., near 40th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. In the EVENING, with the Young Men's Bible Class. Subject—Young Men in Public and Use.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 6.—GEO. STORRS, editor of the Herald of Life and Coming Kingdom, will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M.; also, at 10½ A. M., preaching by Elder GORTON. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av. and 34th-st.—West gallery free. Rev. G. H. HEPWORTH will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Rev. G. L. CHAREE, TUESDAY, 7½ P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Light, corner of Broadway and 27th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will officiate.

TEMPTATIONS OF CITY LIFE.—North Presbyterian Church, Rev. THOS. STREET, corner of 4th-av. and 31st-st., SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Subject—Drinking.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 25 MADISON-SQUARE, (3D-ST.)—Mrs. F. W. PUTNAM will have a suite of rooms vacated May 1, on the second floor; private table only.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, A handsome suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; a home where there is a family preferred. Address, stating terms and particulars, K. L. A., Box No. 136 Times Office.

IN YORKVILLE—A PRIVATE FAMILY have a large room and bedroom vacant on second floor, which they would let to two or three gentlemen with board, on reasonable terms; location the pleasantest in the City; family small and quiet; references required. Inquire at 434-st., south side, eleventh house west of 2d-av.

NO. 31 WEST 22D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., having cleared hands, will be ready for the reception of a few select boarders by Wednesday, April 28; one suite of rooms on second floor to let; highest references. Apply at the house, or at No. 6 Lexington-av.

NO. 27 WEST 26TH-ST.—ROOMS TO let, with board, en suite or singly, with every convenience, handsomely furnished, from the 1st of May; location desirable for gentlemen; apply after 5 o'clock.

AN EXCELLENT SUITE OF ROOMS, AND single rooms, with board, in a private family, at No. 6 Bond-st., near Broadway. Also a small upper room.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO GENTLEMEN, a front sitting-room and bedroom, on the second floor; also, front room on the third floor, nicely furnished, with or without board. Apply at No. 25 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURnished room, on second floor, with hall room connecting; also one pleasant room on third floor; rooms large and airy; location good; no moving on 1st May. Call at No. 36 East 16th-st., near 5th-av.

IN JERSEY CITY—FOUR MINUTES' walk from ferry, in a small private French family, in first-class house, two handsomely-furnished rooms, with breakfast and dinner, for single gentlemen. Address J. R. R., Jersey City Post-office.

FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR OF a first-class modern improved house, No. 128 West 11th-st., to let to one or more gentlemen, or a family of adults; more room if required. Call from 10 to 4.

NO. 7 WEST 28TH-ST.—A SUITE OF handsomely furnished parlors, bath, &c.; also one of two single rooms, overlooking Madison-square, without board.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN BE accommodated with good board in a private American family, all the comforts of a home, upon reasonable terms, at 181 West 16th-st., near Waverley-place.

NO. 20 WEST 21ST-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, front and second floors, with breakfast if desired; no other lodgers; parties willing to pay liberally for comfortable accommodations may apply.

NO. 142 EAST 21ST-ST.—OPPOSITE Gramercy Park.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let, in suites or singly, with or without first-class board; references exchanged.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, to let to two gentlemen, $7; also, a handsome suite at parlor floor, suitable for two or three gentlemen. No. 46 Bond-st.; house private and in first-class order.

VERY NICELY FURNISHED SECOND-story rooms, front and back, to let, with board; best of reference; terms moderate. Apply at No. 215 West 24th-st.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7th ave.—Rooms to let, with board, in a first-class house. No moving 1st of May; terms moderate; references.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, without board; also a single room; references. Apply at No. 20 West 115th-st., near Broadway.

NO. 104 WEST 38TH-ST.—PARTIES DESIRING permanent board will find pleasant rooms for gentlemen; also, very desirable front basement for a physician.

NO. 49 NORTH MOORE, CORNER OF HUDSON-ST.—Fine sky rooms, bath and gas, furnished, for gentlemen only; board if required; reference exchanged.

BOARD.—A PARTY OF SINGLE GENTLEmen can obtain board and lodging, with each dated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 240 East 126th-st., near 2d-av.

ELEGANTLY AND NEWLY FURnished rooms to rent, replete with every comfort, and first-class attendance. Private table if desired. No. 170 5th-av., corner of 22d-st.

NO. 161 (OLD NO.) LEXINGTON-AV., between 29th and 30th-sts., furnished rooms to let, with or without board, in a private family.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.—THE SECOND floor to let, with private table or without board. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedrooms to let in a private family. Also, an office suitable for a physician. Apply at 34-4th-av.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 297.—ENTIRE SECOND floor to let, with private table, or without board. References exchanged.

SPLENDID ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, on second and third floors, with or without board. Apply at No. 149 East 2d-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND Adams or four lady boarders can find pleasant room, with board, in gentleman only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

PARLOR FLOOR TO LET, WITH board; references required. No. 33 Union-place, one door above 17th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, all modern improvements, to gentlemen only, without meals. Call at 328 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH first-class board, No. 4 Sands-st., two minutes from ferry.

TO LET—ATNO. 8 WEST 17TH-ST. HIGHLY furnished rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen; also, an entire parlor floor, unfurnished.

EIGHTH-ST., NEAR BREVOORT HOUSE, Elegant rooms, with board, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 20 West 16th-st.

NO. 12 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Union-square and 5th-av.—A furnished parlor and bedroom to let, without board, to one gentleman.

ROOMS TO LET ON THE SECOND Floor, with or without board, at No. 317 East 17th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—NO. 8 Gardenway, corner 10th-st. and 4th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen only, No. 64 West 11th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FARM-HOUSE UP THE HUDSON—11 miles of river view; 8 by families to board; rooms large; good table; plenty of fruit; access by Belden-st. and Jerusalem-st., 4 P. M. from foot of Hartford-st. Address JOHN C. FISHER, Marlboro, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—ONE OR three gentlemen can find board in a private family, on the Northern New-Jersey Railroad, one hour from the City and one mile from depot; fine lawn, shade trees, &c.; table supply for board, if required. Address S. M. C., Box No. 184 Times Office.

WANTED—FROM ABOUT JUNE 15, COUNtry board for one or two families with young children, in a private house pleasantly located, within one hour's journey from the City. Address, with full particulars, J. M. S., Box No. 664 New-York Post Office.

STATEN ISLAND.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms and board by applying to D. M. HITCHCOCK for references and particulars.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, by a party of five or six persons; must be near the City and water; terms moderate. Address H. O., Box No. 98 Post Office, New-York.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE.....DECEMBER 5, SATURDAY, May 1
LAFAYETTE.....BOURDIN.....SATURDAY, May 8
St. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, May 15
GILLES DE PARIS.....SURGET.....SATURDAY, June 12

Rates of passage payable in gold, (with provisions,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, first cabin, $140; second cabin, $90.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $95.

Children under 10 and half price.

Passengers traveling to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers on this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the disagreeable passage across the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

STEAMER FRESHIRE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 10 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 1st May, at 12 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.

SIBERIA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 5
SCOTIA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 12
BRITAIN.....WEDNESDAY.....May 19
CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 19
AUSTRALASIAN.....WEDNESDAY.....May 26
RUSSIA.....WEDNESDAY.....June 2

Rates—Cabin passage, $120 [Second Cabin.....$80
Cabin to Paris.....$145 [Cabin to Paris.....$110

No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for the carriage of Bullion unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and Hamburg, points on the Continent; and the lowest rates paid.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY,
THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built, passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

IOWA.....May 1 | INDIA.....May 22
COLUMBIA.....May 8 | DORIAN.....May 29
CALEDONIA.....May 15 | CASPIAN.....June 5
EUROPA.....May 18 | BRITANNIA.....June 12

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY hereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Cedar-st.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $140.
Intermediate, $40. Steerage, $30. Steerage outfitts, $25.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $27.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Day-st., or at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 1, 10 A. M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday, May 8, 4 P. M.
(via Halifax).....Tuesday, May 4, 12 M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, May 15, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, May 22, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. | STEERAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by steamer.....20 | St. John's, N. F., by steamer.....15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA.....May 6 | MARATHON.....May 20
RUSSIA.....May 13 | SAXONIA.....May 27

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$30 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 43 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAY.

IDAHO, (new,) 3,000 tons.....May 5, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 3,000 tons.....May 12, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, 3,000 tons.....May 26, at 12 M.
COLORADO, 4,000 tons.....May 26, at 2 P. M.
NEBRASKA, 2,500 tons.....June 2, at 12 M.

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold).....$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency).....$30.

Sailing of State Steamers will on Tuesdays.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.
CITY OF LIMERICK.
CAPT. DUTTON.

Sails Tuesday, May 4, at 3 P. M.

And monthly thereafter during the season.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York. | From Antwerp.
Cabin.....$100, Currency | Cabin.....$80, Gold
Steerage.....$30, Currency | Steerage.....30, Gold

For further information apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Pier No. 47 North River.
LOUISIANA, THOMAS, SATURDAY, May 1, at 9 A. M.
BERMADA, CADY, WEDNESDAY, May 5, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $27, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.			
Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 M. on the 5TH OF EVERY MONTH, and 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MAY 1.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, at HONGKONG.

Steamer leaving May 11 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco June 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, April 30. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 21st of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. THELLEPAUGH, May 21
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 21.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WISE, July 21.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. P. VAN BRI.....May 6
EAGLE, Capt. R. GRIFFITHS.....May 13
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau.)
For freight or passage apply to.....May 20
R. G. WHILDEN, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from foot of No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKIN.....May 6
CLEOPATRA, Capt. FAURLEY.....May 20
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, THURSDAY, 13 P. M. May 6, from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage, apply to R. G. WHILDEN, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamers
ALABAMA, Captain LEMBURNE,
On SATURDAY, May 1, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Fernandina. 24 hour receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. No Mobile Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior of Alabama by other lines.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. P. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 197 Washington-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States Mails.
The well-known side-wheel steamship
BIENVILLE,
J. R. CRAVEN, Commander,
is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on
SATURDAY, May 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES.....NELSON, Saturday, May 1
MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE, Saturday, May 8
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at lowest rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
W. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 2 West-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
Three times per week.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
The steamships
TEXAS.....Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 1, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 3 Wall-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ADAMS, SATURDAY, May 8, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
VIRGO, Capt. BULLEY, TUESDAY, May 4, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MINES, THURSDAY, May 6, from Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTHAND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and powerful steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RUDE, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, May 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail May 12.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 72 William-st.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 27, 1869.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL offer for sale the iron paddle steamer MEMPHIS as she now lies at the Navy-yard, New-York, on the 6th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.

The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the commandant of that Yard.

The whole amount of the purchase money must be paid at the time of the adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within ten days from the day of sale.
A. E. BORIE,
Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLEMARTH, United States District Clerk's Office, No. 61 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. MONES, Passport Agent, 323 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
CONSOLIDATION OF THE BRISTOL AND FALL RIVER LINES.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

BRISTOL, Captain BRAYTON.	PROVIDENCE, Captain SIMMONS.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.	TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Will leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., DAILY, at 5 P. M.

A NEW AND CONVENIENT FEATURE OF THIS LINE IS RUNNING A BOAT ON SUNDAY AT SAME HOUR.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all northern and eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board and take 7:45 A. M. train and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
JAMES FISK, JR., Managing Director.
M.

THE RYE NECK MURDER.

Burial of the Victim—The Accusers Not yet Detected—The Theories of the Case, and Action of the Authorities and Citizens.

The funeral services over the remains of GILBERT ROBINSON were held in the Methodist Church of Rye Neck on Thursday, and were conducted by Rev. HORACE COOK and Rev. L. S. WEED, of the Methodist Church, and Rev. Mr. GRAY, the Episcopalian minister of the town. The edifice was packed to its utmost capacity, and many even stood without the doors during the entire time notwithstanding the chilling rain which was falling continuously. The services were solemn and impressive, and there was a visible emotion when the minister, in a few terse words, pictured the enormity of the crime that had been committed, and in fitting terms described the horror it had occasioned. After the conclusion of the services the funeral cortège, which was very large, slowly proceeded to Union Cemetery, where Rye Neck buried its mangled dead.

Yesterday the villagers gathered in little groups discussing the crime with more earnestness than before. As was entirely natural, all sorts of rumors and fancies became so current as to almost assume the consistency of facts. But all these being resolved into their original, it was apparent that no valuable clew has yet been found as to the assassin. Popular conjecture, indeed, centred upon one person, but it is based more upon general character and conjecture than upon any facts connecting the person with the murder. He may indeed be guilty and circumstances may transpire that will satisfy popular opinion that he is, but so long as he chooses to keep his secret it is hardly possible that sufficient evidence can be obtained to even warrant his arrest. The man who killed ROBINSON had no confederate, no human being saw him enter the jeweler's shop, no one saw him leave it, and he did not leave the slightest trace of his personality behind him. Not a shred of his clothing, not the indentation of his foot, nor the mark of his hand did he leave as evidence. A finger-mark upon a door has thrown a noose around an assassin's neck, as a footprint has often led directly to the gallows, and a button, a hat, a piece of wadding, a slight shred of a coat, has often served to unmask the murderer. But in this Rye Neck case there is absolutely nothing to commence upon; there is no starting point in the pursuit of the assassin. This country possesses committing murder undoubtedly for the first time, has more by accident than design done his work so deftly that he springs at once into the first rank among undetected murderers.

The facts of the case have made it almost certain that the murder was the work of some villager, who was consequently a tyro in the art of assassination. These facts, as then developed, were fully stated in the TIMES of Thursday, and further investigation has found little that is valuable or important. It now is certain that the murderer took nothing from the scene of slaughter except a long pocket-book, which ROBINSON carried in the breast pocket of his coat, and in which he always placed the key of his safe, but rarely put any money in it. This book is gone, and the fact has led to the inference that the murderer fled with them, supposing he had the treasure he had so bloodily earned. It is not known that there was any money whatever in this pocket-book, but the presumption is that there was not, and besides his money together with a heavy silver ladle belonging to a gentleman in the neighborhood, there is nothing missing from the shop, but the ladle, it is supposed, had been sent to New-York to be engraved, and that it will be found in the hands of some person to whom ROBINSON had delivered it for that purpose.

The more the facts are studied the more certain it appears that ROBINSON was the victim of his own hospitality; that he was murdered by some person whom he had himself admitted to the shop. That he was killed while asleep there can be no doubt, and it is equally sure that the murderer had not been lying beside him before the deed was committed, for the bed was soft and would undoubtedly have shown the marks of a human form, which it did not. There are numerous theories as to exact steps taken by the assassin immediately preceding the fatal blow; but they can never be anything more than theories until that assassin shall himself detail his proceedings. A new element has been thrown into the case by the fact, which is now first known, that it was the custom of ROBINSON when pressed with orders to close his front door, but leaving it unlocked; to sit down on his bed, and, drawing up a small table, to work at cleaning watches until as late as 2 o'clock in the morning. There was no evidence in the position of things that he did this on the night of his death, but in one of this kind the minutest details of the habits of the victim are of value, and this new revelation is accordingly treasured. Had ROBINSON when found been wholly dressed or undressed, the case would have been greatly simplified; but having still his pants and shirt on, and lying near the side of the bedclothing, it was evident that from some cause which can never be known, he had fallen asleep before he had fully prepared himself for bed, and hence the basis for the theory that he might have left his door unlocked, and thus afforded access to the assassin.

Yesterday morning District-Attorney DUCHMAN and Sheriff BUSSING visited Rye Neck and made a careful diagram of the scene of the murder as an aid to the judicial examination, and the District-Attorney announced that he would immediately offer a suitable reward for the apprehension of the murderer. The citizens are determined to aid the officials to the fullest extent, and last evening a large meeting was held in the Town Hall, Mamaroneck, in which many leading citizens took an active part in devising measures to secure the assassin. It was resolved that a large reward should be offered in addition to that of the District-Attorney, and money was unstintingly promised for the detection of the criminal. Among those who have been most zealous in the work of grappling with the horrible mystery are William D. Palmer, R. S. Halstead, J. W. Godney, Gilbert Haight, Jonathan Purdy and George J. Haines.

The universal belief is that the murderer is a resident of the village; that daily and hourly he walks the streets and lounges into the stores, bearing his dreadful secret about with an unblushing front. They may be mistaken in the conjecture, but if they are not, then the deduction is a horrible reality, for it is certain that up to last night no one had made confession of his guilt by flight from Rye Neck. If the pocket-book or the safe key could be found, or even if somebody would suddenly disappear from accustomed haunts, there would be something tangible to work from. As it is, never did detectives have a more unpromising task than the Robinson murder.

The Hoboken Malpractice Case—Attempted Suicide of Dr. Blank.

Dr. GEORGE BLANK, who together with Dr. VOELKER, of New-York, was committed to the Hudson County Jail by Coroner WEIRS, late on Thursday night, to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of having caused the death of ELLEN CARLOCK, of Hoboken, through malpractice, made a most extraordinary and determined attempt to destroy his life early yesterday morning. Dr. BLANK is upward of 60 years of age, and a native of Bergen County, N. J. Upon the rendition of the verdict by the Coroner's Jury on Thursday evening he was greatly surprised and affected, and his nerves were completely unstrung. Soon after, the prisoners were removed to the County Jail, it then being too late to effect their release on bail. Dr. BLANK was placed in cell No. 8, on the first floor, and about 12 o'clock undressed and lay down upon his cot, and nothing further was known of him until nearly 4 o'clock yesterday morning. At this time one of the prisoners named FARRELL in passing along the corridor happened to glance into the doctor's cell, which was barred and bolted at night as there presented. Dr. BLANK was lying apparently dead upon the cot, bathed in blood and upon the floor was a razor. An alarm was raised, and in a few minutes the jailer, Mr. JOHNS, came in, and ascertaining the cause of the alarm released Dr. VOELKER and sent him to the suffering man's aid. Soon after Drs. BURDETT and HORNBLOWER were summoned, and at once made an autopsy. They found six wounds, or gashes, viz.: One on the body; four on the arms—two at the elbows and two on the wrists—and the last across the stomach; but none of them are considered dangerous. Dr. VOELKER attributes Dr. BLANK's failure to accomplish his purpose to the fact that he was very much prostrated by excitement and the want of nourishment, he not having partaken of any food since his arrest on Wednesday evening; also that in drawing the razor across his throat from the left to the right jugular vein his elbow struck against the prison wall, thus guiding the blade upward so as to inflict a wound below the jaw, and that when subsequent attempts were made he had the nerve to inflict fatal injuries. The unfortunate man received all necessary medical care, and at last accounts he was very low from "wound fever." It appears that Dr. BLANK insisted the search negative between 1 and 2 o'clock A. M., and when discovered, over two hours subsequently, hemorrhage had nearly ceased.

Dr. VOELKER states that Dr. BLANK never saw the young woman CARLOCK but once, and then prescribed some colored water, which was harmless. He, Dr. VOELKER, visited the young woman at her home, and treated her for lung disease; that they have no instruments, and never used any. In reference to the bath, Dr. VOELKER said that in cases where there is an unpleasant smell arising from perspiration he recommends a bath of lukewarm water, which was the case with the young woman CARLOCK.

Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association.

The Republican Association of the Twentieth Assembly District held an adjourned meeting, last evening, at No. 202 Third-avenue. The acting President being absent, Mr. ABRAHAM KENNEDY was called to the chair. It will be recollected that at the last meeting of this Association, the President, JAMES JACKSON, and the Secretary, ALEX. HILL, were ousted from their offices by unanimous vote, for alleged official misconduct. Mr. P. F. CONBOLLY, last evening, moved a reconsideration of the vote deposing those gentlemen, and the appointment of a committee to prefer charges of official misconduct against them—(attempting to use the organization to furtherance of their own political ends and the desires of the clique who acted with them)—and that they be cited to appear before the Executive Committee for trial. Mr. CONBOLLY thought the action of the Association at its last meeting was hasty. He saw no power in the constitution of the organization authorizing the body to compel any one from office without a trial, though postponement of the suspension of the officers above named, and favored their speedy trial.

Dr. F. A. THOMAS opposed the motion. The action of the expelled officers had been willfully toward the Association. He was in favor of meeting in revolution by revolution. This was sometimes the only means by which the usurpers of authority could be taught that their usurpations would not be tolerated. In this case such a lesson was greatly needed. He knew of nothing in the constitution of the Association that would justify a suspension any more than an expulsion of officers. At any rate the reasonable forms of trial must be observed, and no one could be suspended by unanimous consent, and as the vote on expelling the officers was unanimous, he saw no necessity for the same suspension.

After a few remarks from Mr. CONBOLLY withdrew his motion.

J. G. BROWN and ALBERT BOOTH were elected Recording and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Association, after which the meeting adjourned till the third Friday in May.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Fifth Day's Proceedings.

RHEINS lost another game yesterday afternoon that he should have won. From the first to the last innings he led his opponent, SNYDER, and many of the spectators left the hall before the game was finished, satisfied that he would be the winner. When SNYDER had 301 to go, RHEINS required but 80. The latter now displayed his proverbial weakness, slipping up as he had done with FOSTER and RUDOLPHS, and affording his opponent every opportunity to come up with him. In eleven innings he scored a total of 89 points only, while SNYDER ran 27, 102, 48, 57, and 116, the latter terminating the contest. The closely contested game in which the winner nearly succeeded with the foot that he had broken in a game or two ago, is in the estimation of the amateurs, one, and is the chance of RUDOLPHS, whom he encounters to-night, not considered fair. The Chicago delegation are confident that he will press Monsieur to the wall, and are hopeful of his ultimately winning. The best runs in the game, of which the score is appended, were 171 by RHEINS and 201 by SNYDER:

RHEINS—Ist, 18, 0, 0, 43, 60, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 171, 0, 0, 0, 2, 46, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0